

4 More B'klyn Areas Reaching Goal In Final Lap of Worker Sub Drive

Preliminary reports, as the Daily Worker went to press yesterday, indicated that at least four more Brooklyn communities would reach their goal in the drive for 18,000 Daily Worker and Worker subscriptions in New York State. The drive was being formally wound up last night, although last-minute reports are still coming in and have not yet been tabulated.

The four communities are Brighton, Rugby, Brownsville and Red Hook. The nine Brooklyn

communities which topped the goal previously were Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brighton, Williamsburgh, 24th A.D., Bath Beach, Avenue U, 12th A.D., 22nd A.D., and Kings Highway.

In the Bronx, Daily Worker readers brought in 2,200 subs out of their goal of 3,500, and have announced they are extending the campaign for two more weeks to bring in another 1,000. The Prospect community in that borough reported it was 24 short of its goal of 300, with campaigners

still out yesterday for the final figure.

Campaigners in Brooklyn's 22d AD were still working yesterday to do even better than the 125 percent of their goal which they reached last week and which made them the leaders in Brooklyn. Kings Highway attained 125 percent this week.

New York State subs so far gained are 12,800, with several more thousands expected to be reported as the result of this week-end's work.

WEATHER
*Mild
and
Windy*

Daily Worker

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READY FOR PEACE TALK NOW, USSR TELLS BRITAIN

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Nationwide Labor Stoppage Urged to Fight Wage Freeze

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—CIO President Philip Murray today had before him a request for a one day nationwide labor stoppage in protest against the wage freeze.

The proposal came from the 7,000-member Chicago Armour local of the United Packinghouse Workers, a CIO affiliate. In a wire to Murray, local president Leon Beverly urged him to "use your influence" in the United Labor Committee to call a one-day holiday of all unions.

The fight of the packinghouse workers for government approval of an 11½ cent an hour wage increase won from the packers has placed before Murray the issue of whether or not CIO will officially give support to the UPWA on the wage issue.

Since the packinghouse won a previous increase of

11 cents an hour last August, the present increase cannot be approved within the 10 percent "formula" adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board or the 12 percent urged by the labor members of the board who resigned.

The big Armour local here sent a message to these former labor members of the WSB, through CIO representative Emil Rieve, stating that they must not become parties to a "deal" on a new wage formula under which labor would be victimized.

"We urge you to boycott the WSB and similar agencies and press for full de-control of wages," stated the telegram of the Armour local.

Meanwhile, the CIO packinghouse union locals, here called a rally in the yards on Tuesday in preparation for a half-day holiday on Wednesday.

Some 10,000 workers will join in the stoppage, going into Chicago's Loop to picket the offices of the Economic Stabilization Board in the Federal Building here.

This demonstration against the wage freeze is ex-

pected to be the biggest picket line in Chicago's Loop in recent years. The packinghouse workers will be joined in this rally by numerous other unions which understand the stake they have in helping the packing union smash the wage freeze.

ASK END TO WAGE FREEZE

CHICAGO—A demand for an end to the wage freeze was issued here today by the Lake States District Council of the CIO United Shoe Workers.

District President Stanley Bezkiewicz made public a district policy statement which declared:

"The standard of living of the workers employed in the shoe industry is threatened by the latest decision adopted by the government Wage Stabilization Board in freezing wages to a maximum of 10 percent of the January 1950 level, while allowing the already high cost of living continuously to rise."

Big 'Fix' Seen as Wall St. Lawyer Is Hired to Save Nazi Trusts

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U. S. Lawyer Hired to Save Nazi Cartels

By Michael Singer

An international "fix" is being rigged for Hitler's biggest steel and coal trusts! Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, president of Freedom House, darling of the Americans for Democratic Action and the Liberal Party, and Wall Street lawyer, has been retained by leading Nazi industrialists in Western Germany to prevent any decartelization of the I. G. Farben and Hitlerite trusts.

Patterson's mission is not a mere business proposition. It is an integral part of the Washington-Bonn deal for war preparations.

That is seen in a New York Times dispatch from Frankfurt dated Feb. 23 in which Patterson is quoted as saying:

"In no other way could the Germans be expected to contribute an effective share in the Schuman plan for the defense of Western Europe against communism."

MET NAZI GROUP

The Times dispatch reports that Patterson, representing the Association for the Protection of German Stockholders in Steel and Coal Industries, was "met by Carl Christian Schmid, a pre-war German official, who is head of the stockholders' group. This group says it represents the majority of small stockholders of the Ruhr steel and coal companies, as well as of I.G. Farben . . ."

Patterson is the man who in his first speech as secretary of war on Sept. 25, 1945, in Skaneateles, N.Y., said:

"There rests on us the responsibility to guard by every means in our power the peace so dearly bought."

On Jan. 2, 1946, he said in Honolulu:

"There still remains the job of disarming the beaten nations and carrying out a demilitarization program, along with political and social reforms, to destroy these na-

tions' warlike tendencies."

But on Oct. 5, 1950, returning from a trip abroad, Patterson told ship reporters here that rearming of Western Germany was an "essential step" for "world peace."

Patterson was joined by ADA and Liberal Party allies when he submitted a six-point "total danger" report to President Truman on Aug. 6, 1950. He urged outlawing of the Communist Party "and all its affiliated agencies and publications," use of 25 percent of American production for war, total military and economic mobilization for war, and "full controls over wages . . ."

Such stalwart Liberal Party proponents as Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Social-Democratic president of Brooklyn College, hailed the program, and Leo Cherne, reactionary big business "economist," and former Supreme Court Judge Ferdinand C. Pecora, Liberal-endorsed Tammany candidate for mayor last year, signed Patterson's report.

A perennial consideration for Republican mayoralty and gubernatorial campaigns, Patterson flirted with a proposal by Adolph Berle, chairman of the Liberal Party, to be a COP-Liberal opponent of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer in 1948.

Congress Readies Bills To Draft 18-Year-Olds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate starts debate Tuesday or Wednesday on its bill to draft 18-year-olds for 26 months. The House Armed Services opens brief hearings tomorrow on its bill to draft 18½-year-olds. It will hear first from Defense Secretary George C. Marshall.

Witchhunts Pushed In 3 State Capitals

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Pennsylvanians are being urged to barrage state legislators with letters and wires protesting an expected attempt to sneak the notorious Pechan "loyalty" oath bill through the state legislature early this week. The bill, similar to New York's Feinberg Law, is one of a number of fascist-like "anti-subversive" "victor defense" measures introduced in the first day of the present legislative session.

It would require every state employee and every person employed in the public school system to take an oath stating he or she "is not a subversive person." The bill has been referred to the Committee on State Government. Opponents of the bill are urging a flood of wires to:

Senator Roland B. Mahany, chairman of the Committee on State Government, State Senate, Harrisburg, Pa., expressing opposition to and condemnation of Senate Bill 27 and demanding that it be killed in committee and not be brought to the floor. So-called "anti-subversive measures" which include in their provision \$10,000 fine and 10 to 20 year prison terms are considered a dangerous attack against the trade union movement and all peace forces in Pennsylvania.

Hearings Set on Illinois Bills

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO—Illinois today faced the threat of a series of American Legion-sponsored bills designed to place labor, liberal and educational institutions and organizations in a pro-war straitjacket.

The latest of the thought-control bills piling up in the state legislature hopper in Springfield is a duplicate of Maryland's Ober Law. State Sen. Paul Broyles, who introduced this omnibus bill, said that the Ober Law is regarded by Legion officials as "the most comprehensive statute" yet devised for clamping fascist-like controls on a state.

Broyles headed up the 1947-49 witchhunt commission which threw the state into an uproar and aroused the kind of broad opposition that buried not only the commission but all six bills which it sponsored.

However, leading Legion forces in the state have apparently re-

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Packinghouse Local Backs Textile Strike

BOSTON, Feb. 25—Support to the striking textile workers was voted at the weekend by the Greater Boston local of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Acting on the resolution, Roy H. Atus, recording secretary of the local, sent the following message to the Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers Union here:

"Local No. 11, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, representing 1,600 workers in Greater Boston, voted unanimously at its regular membership meeting to back 100 percent the striking textile workers in their completely justified fight for decent wages."

MAP NATION-WIDE DRIVE TO SAVE WILLIE McGEE

an John Derrick.

- Protests and actions to the United Nations.

- Visit Your Congressman Day, Sunday, March 11.

- Community actions on Saturday, March 10 and 17.

"The issue of saving the life of Willie McGee is of the gravest concern to every American," declared the Civil Rights Congress in a statement issued over the weekend. Therefore, this fight must become the property of every American . . . This fight must become the property not of any one organization . . . but of every organization, and of every decent, peace loving citizen . . ."

In New York, more than a score of unionists met Friday and mapped plans to rally all New Yorkers behind the critical fight for the Negro worker's life. The campaign is being spearheaded by the Civil Rights Congress.

New York City actions will consist of:

- Mass demonstrations in front of City Hall (date to be announced). This action will also protest the clearing of the New York police killers of Negro veter-

10 days in Mississippi, visiting and talking to organizations and individuals, and delegations of ministers and rabbis who will call upon religious leaders in Mississippi.

The key to the whole drive to save McGee is the Federal Government, William L. Patterson pointed out yesterday. "It has full power to save the life of Willie McGee, has the main responsibility for putting an end to the system by which innocent Negroes are being legally lynched . . ."

A petition campaign to President Truman "is the foundation on which our whole program of action rests, and the one that allows the participation of the greatest number of citizens," declared the CRC.

Nationally the goal is for 250,000 signatures, of which 100,000

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WHY STATE DEP'T BLACKOUTS STALIN'S SPEECH

Stalin Shows Economy of USSR Is Geared to Peace

By George Lohr

Guest Columnist

DOES ANYBODY KNOW where all the learned capitalist economists have disappeared to during this last week? There hasn't been a peep out of these people since Soviet Premier Stalin dealt with the vital issue of economy in the camp of peace and of war.

Personally I strongly suspect that these scholars preferred to take a walk rather than mount their intellectual horses and try to give battle to Stalin's argument. Frankly, I don't blame them. Such an effort would have been foredoomed to failure because the facts are on Stalin's side.

STALIN WAS ASKED to give his estimate of a recent statement by British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in the House of Commons that the Soviet Union allegedly did not disarm after World War II and that it is now constantly increasing its armed forces.

He answered politely that Attlee doesn't know economic or financial science. Otherwise he would know, the Soviet leader added, that no country, capitalist or socialist, could spend the huge amounts the Soviets are spending on improving living standards and at the same time maintain large armed forces and build a war industry, without going bankrupt.

"It stands to reason," Stalin said, "that if the Soviet Union is not reducing but on the contrary is expanding its civilian industry, is not winding up on the contrary expanding the construction of new civilian hydroelectric power stations and irrigation systems, is not stopping but on the contrary continuing the policy of price reduction, it cannot simultaneously with this inflate war industry and multiply its armed forces without risking finding itself in a state of bankruptcy."

Stalin said pointedly that Attlee should know from the state of affairs in Britain and the U.S. what happens to a civilian economy when armed forces are multiplied and a war industry is developed.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE, who have suffered under a hardly interrupted war economy since 1939, certainly know what happens. After World War I was over the people hoped that things would get better.

But almost immediately, the Labor government tied Britain to U.S. war plans by accepting

loans with strings attached. Then came the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact and all promised improvements in living standards have not only long been shelved but conditions are getting worse day by day.

I spent a few days in Britain last month and saw the miserable conditions the people have to endure. Eggs were not even listed on the hotel breakfast menu. Housewives are frantic to think up new ways to serve fish, especially since such items as fat are almost unobtainable.

Since I was there, the meat ration, already then ridiculously low, has been cut again and is now four ounces per week per person.

Britain again has "brownouts" because coal is going to the war industry. The same is true of other basic raw materials.

Last December, a mass circulation newspaper called The People said that prices of war materials had increased so much that Britain's armament program would cost 25 percent more than estimated.

JUST A SHORT TIME before, the Board of Trade announced that the price of many clothing items will be increased 25 percent.

But while prices are up, wages are not. Even the poor king felt the pinch and an obliging House of Commons gave him a cost of living increase.

The workers do not get the same consideration from the Labor Government and when they finally strike in desperation for a slight increase, as the dockworkers and railroad workers did recently, the wrath of their leaders descends upon them.

The British people are living in a war economy and they know it.

CONDITIONS IN THIS country are not quite as bad yet as in Britain, but we are getting there fast. Every day brings new and painful reminders that we are living under a war economy.

The vast riches of the country are not being spent for peaceful projects but for bombers and atom bombs. Mobilization boss Wilson has brought us the happy tidings that the war program will cost every man, woman and child in our country \$1,000 just to start with.

War economy moved into high gear when the President proclaimed a state of emergency and asked the people to make "sacrifices." Mr. Truman himself said that by the end of this year war

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Ready for Peace Parleys, Says Soviet Note to Britain

Denounce Witchhunt at Pittsburgh Teacher's Appeal

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Hymen Schlesinger, well-known labor attorney, denounced the "witchhunting psychology" of Pittsburgh school board officials in an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas to reinstate a high school English teacher, who was dismissed at the demand of a labor spy, Matt Cvetic.

Cvetic is billed as a future witness in the frame-up "sedition" trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen, that is in recess today.

Miss Dorothy Albert, the dismissed high school teacher, was one of 70 workers and professional persons who lost their means of livelihood after they were named as alleged Communist Party members, Progressive Party members or sympathizers by the labor spy last February.

Schlesinger opened his court fight by demanding the disqualification of one of the three judges hearing the appeal, for extreme bias and prejudice.

The defense lawyer pointed out that Henry Ellenbogen, the biased judge, had smeared the Communist Party as a "criminal conspiracy" against the Government in a statement from the bench last summer.

Ellenbogen did this smearing when he was setting \$50,000 bail for Steve Nelson, one of the defendants in the "sedition" case. The State Supreme Court cut the bail to \$10,000 later.

Nevertheless Ellenbogen refused to disqualify himself and repeated

his prejudicial statements, Judge James L. O'Toole and Clarence Nixon sustained him and chimed in with some red-baiting remarks themselves.

Schlesinger castigated the Pennsylvania statute that permits the dismissal of teachers for political views as utterly unconstitutional and as a blow at the traditions of academic freedom.

And in his formal appeal brief he called attention to the ultra "witchhunting" character of the School Board's hearing on April 12, 1950, when Miss Albert was dismissed.

In his hearing Earl Dimmich, the school superintendent, kept asking Miss Albert if her parents had been born in a foreign land.

Dimmich explained his question by asserting that "so many people of first generation foreign born appear to affiliate themselves with subversive movements." The school super then suggested that such people should "go to the country where Communism was the adopted form of government."

Miss Albert had answered "Yes" to a query as to whether she belonged to the Progressive Party, and "No" to one about Communist Party membership.

The three judges reserved decision.

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—The Soviet Union, in a note delivered over the weekend to the British Government, announced that it was "ready for peaceful negotiations with Great Britain." The note, published today in Pravda, declared that "the government of the USSR will regard highly any step of the British government genuinely aimed at improvement of relations between our countries.

Pravda, at the same time, published the full text of the British diplomatic note of Feb. 17 to the USSR, which attacked the peace policy of the Soviet Union and denied Britain was planning to engage in a world war.

The Soviet reply, in addition to urging peace negotiations, declared, that the "unified" armed forces of the United States, Britain and France totaled over 5,000,000 men, and that "the numbers continue to grow rapidly while industry is mobilized for armament production." The armed forces of these capitalist countries, it is pointed out, are "more than double the number of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. at the present time."

The West's armed forces, the Soviet note went on, are "several times greater than in 1939" while Soviet forces equal only what they were at the outbreak of World War II.

"We speak of the armies of these powers as a unified military force primarily because the armed forces of these three countries constitute not three independent armies, but a unified army, united by the American military and under the command of the American General (Dwight D.) Eisenhower," the Soviet note said.

FACTS VIOLATED

"Britain has quite definitely violated its obligations in regard to preventing the rebirth of militarism in Germany, and obligations on the democratization and remilitarization of Germany, thus undermining the foundations of the Anglo-Soviet treaty and of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements."

The Soviet note listed these violations by Britain of the Soviet-British friendship treaty: Unification of Germany's western zones, establishment of a separate currency, a separate government and an occupation statute in West Germany, and refusal to prepare a German peace treaty.

The Soviets again charged that Britain had violated the Potsdam treaty with its approval to rearm German units and it declared the British Government had assumed the role of protector of "Fascist Yugoslavia."

The note said that "not a solitary treaty signed by the Soviet Union is aimed against Great Britain or against any other country among the Allies during the

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Spike Spy Ring Plot In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 25.—President Klement Gottwald charged today that Vladimir Clementi, one-time foreign minister and his associates were leaders of a "wide-spread conspiracy inside the Communist Party to seize power, change the Party policy, seize power in the state and make an alliance with the camp of imperialism."

"On the whole, we can say that the conspiracy has been unmasked and crushed. Deviation is in the process of liquidation. And I do not hesitate to declare that we have won a great victory over the class enemy."

Gottwald noted that it is necessary to realize that the "espionage services, especially the British intelligence service, work with a sense of perspective." They do not demand from their agents, he said, that they "blow up a factory and carry out an assassination today."

The espionage services direct their agents to "gain confidence in order to be able to enter the scene at the right time, in case of a war," he added.

"All these scoundrels will be finally, justly punished," Gottwald said. "Czechoslovakia will not become another Yugoslavia."

President Gottwald's remarks were made before a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee and published in the press here today.

Gottwald prefaced his remarks by saying, "And now permit me, comrades, a few words on the case of the traitors and conspirators, Sling, Svermova, Clementis and company."

Otto Sling was secretary of the district committee in Brno, Moravia. He was arrested last November.

Sling was closely associated with Marie Svermova, widow of Jan Smervo, Communist wartime hero. She returned to Prague after the war.

Clementis had been condemned as a bourgeois nationalist deviationist last May.



Asks State Freeze Public Utility Rates

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A two-year freeze of all public utility rates—gas, electricity, water and transportation—a stand-by rent control act and the strengthening and enforcement of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Law, feature the 1951 State Legislative program of the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania, it was announced today by Lillian R. Narins, the Party's Legislative Director.

"While pressing for passage of this legislation," Mrs. Narins said, "Progressive Party workers will actively oppose all efforts by the State Legislature to attack, abuse or neglect the welfare of the people under the guise of civilian defense. This includes thought-control legislation like the Pechan Bill, sales tax or restrictive anti-labor legislation. At the same time the Progressive Party will work for the introduction of a resolution memorializing Congress to bring our boys home from Korea, similar to the resolution adopted by the North Dakota Legislature."

Small Attacks Mark Day's Korea Fighting

TOKYO, Monday, Feb. 26.—United States forces Sunday met steadily increasing resistance.

The biggest opposition came west of the city of Hoengsong where two battalions counter-attacked and stopped South Korean forces.

At the extreme western end of the front North Koreans laid down a heavy artillery and mortar barrage from across the Han river in the Seoul area before Allied tanks rumbled up to the river and pounded the Korean positions. Mustangs seared gun positions with napalm.

Jewish Labor Council Backs Peace Crusade

The American Jewish Labor Council has endorsed the American Peace Crusade to Washington, March 15, and has called on all its affiliates and supporters among trade unions and Jewish organizations to participate.

In a statement announcing its endorsement, the Jewish Labor Council said:

"We have consistently warned against the danger inherent to world peace and to the security of the Jewish people in the cold-blooded revival of German fascism and militarism as a war ally of the

Western powers. The American government decision to re-establish a German army and to place it under the command of former Hitler generals is a deliberate and provocative move toward war.

"The fight against the revival of German military power is high on the agenda of the American Peace Crusade. It calls on all trade unions, Jewish and fraternal organizations to endorse the program of the American Peace Crusade by participating in the Peace Poll and by electing delegates to the Peace Pilgrimage to Washington."

Dr. DuBois, responding to brief speeches of appreciation by Bedford Lawson, Washington attorney and fraternity leader, Paul Robeson and Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, spoke with eloquence and wit of his 60-year search for human equality and peace. Half humorously he said he was there to "explain and interpret, if not to justify, my continued existence." "I don't have to choose a theme," he said, referring to his recent slanderous indictment by the Truman Administration for advocating peace, "the theme has chosen me." He called it "The Search for Peace."

There were indignant "Unhuh" heard above the otherwise silence as the scholar who had fought for truth "from Gladstone to Churchill" and "from Grant to

Roosevelt" declared climactically: "Thus I stand tonight facing the possibility of celebrating my future birthdays in prison, and thus relieving all 'Houses of Essex' from embarrassment. The prospect is not pleasant. Yet I continue to maintain that advocacy of peace is not treason; that I am the agent of no foreign principle and never have been; that I am the champion of no idea alien to this nation; and that I have the right within the future as in the past to fight for peace."

This, he said, was the logic of his life after having seen after the first world war "Germany in dust and France decimated"; known that 6,000,000 Frenchmen had died; witnessed endless "lines of German whores" and "wild children living in the sewers of Mos-

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Peace Is Theme at Tribute to Dr. DuBois

By Abner W. Berry

More than 650 persons crammed every available seating and standing space on two floors at Small's Paradise in Harlem Friday night to greet Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on his 83rd birthday. Additional hundreds had sought reservations to the dinner but could not be accommodated.

Political pressure of pro-war government leaders had forced Essex House to cancel its contract with the DuBois Dinner Committee and the committee had to arrange a place in two days. Committee leaders said that severe pressure had been put on the manager of Small's to prevent the dinner's being held there, but the Negro businessman stood his ground.

Greetings to Foster from Abroad

SOVIET UNION

On the occasion of your seventieth birthday, we extend to you, veteran of the American revolutionary labor movement, fraternal greetings and wishes of good health. We wish you success in your noble endeavors in defense of democracy, peace and the vital interests of the working people of the United States.

Central Committee
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union

FRANCE

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of France congratulates you warmly on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

Throughout your militant life in the service of the working class and the American people you have not stopped fighting for the cause of socialism and peace. The people of France know that you have courageously defended the Negro people of America against the hateful racism that the imperialists impose in your land and want to extend to the whole world.

We salute to you, a courageous fighter of the trade union movement, a steadfast and farsighted Communist leader who has powerfully contributed to making the Communist Party of the USA a party of the Marxist-Leninist type.

Persecuted with 11 other brave leaders of the Communist Party of the United States, you are giving an example of struggle against repression in the tradition of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin and the inspiring example of George Dimitrov.

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party salutes your 50 years of revolutionary action in defense of the interests of the people of the United States. It salutes your exemplary fidelity to the cause of proletarian internationalism and wishes you, Dear Comrade Foster, long years of life in the service of democracy, peace and the great cause of socialism embodied in the Great Stalin.

Long live the 70th Anniversary of Comrade Foster.

Long Live the Communist Party of the United States.

Long Live the solidarity of the workers of France and the United States in the struggle against the common enemies—the imperialist warmakers!

JACQUES DULCOS
For the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France.

PUERTO RICO

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, the Communist Party of Puerto Rico wishes to congratulate the whole North American working class for having in you such a militant and devoted leader in the struggle for peace and socialism. We want to express to you personally our best wishes on this day and our hope that you will give many years more to the cause of the American people.

We congratulate you and the American working class for your contributions to the labor movement and for your persistent ideological struggle against deviations from the Marxist-Leninist line.

We congratulate you and the American people for your deep understanding of the Puerto Rican and Negro questions and the problems of all other oppressed nationalities.

In this period of international strain, in which American imperialism has definitely taken the leadership of all aggressive forces in the world, against the forces of world peace, national independence and socialism, the whole of mankind sets great hopes in the hope that the American people will play in preventing

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The Worker 1.50 2.50

Here are some of the greetings received from abroad by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party on his seventieth birthday yesterday. Additional greetings will be published tomorrow.

the imperialists' plans of world conquest from materializing.

In Puerto Rico we are continuing our struggle for national liberation. American imperialist influence in our land is strong. It is strong enough to force Puerto Rican troops to fight in Korea. Thousands of young Puerto Ricans are compelled to join the Army or else are lured in by economic guarantees that they lacked in civilian unemployment.

We know that also to be the case in your country. We know that the North American and Puerto Rican working class have a common enemy—American imperialism. But we also know that the time of liberation is near, that the imperialist forces are losing ground everywhere, that the forces of peace will prevail over the forces of war, that the Puerto Rican and North American working class are becoming more conscious each day of the historical role they have to play.

Good health, Comrade Foster, and new triumphs in the struggle of the American people for Peace and Democracy!

Central Committee, Communist Party of Puerto Rico.
JUAN SANTOS RIVERA,
General Secretary.
CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS,
President.

BRITAIN

On the occasion of your 70th Birthday, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Britain sends you their warmest greetings and hearty congratulations.

Your life's work for the interests of the working class, irrespective of race, creed or color, and for the great cause of Socialism has been an ever present inspiration to comrades all over the world as well as in the U. S.

Your clear and firm Marxist-Leninist leadership at every stage of the American political struggle against reaction, and against all reactionary tendencies and deviations inside the Communist Party of America have resulted in building up a political party of a new type in the U. S. that reaction will never be able to destroy.

No Party in the world has a more difficult set of circumstances to work in than yours, and we are filled with admiration at the way in which our comrades fight back against their enemies on every possible occasion. Such a position does not come automatically, but only as a result of clear-sighted and courageous leadership. The present splendid fight of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is the best possible tribute to the distinctive contribution you have made as a result of your firm grasp of Marxism-Leninism, and your own signal work in the development of its theory and practice.

We wish you many more years of good health so that you may be able to continue your magnificent work and leadership.

We feel we can best commemorate this great occasion in your life by pledging our Party to try and do more in the fight for a lasting peace, in the confidence that if the American and British people firmly set their faces against the warmongers of our two countries, then there is no fear of a third world war.

Long Live Comrade William Z. Foster!

Long Live Peace and Friendship between the British and the American peoples!

Long Live Peace between the Nations of the whole world!

With Communist Greetings,
Yours fraternally,
HARRY POLLITT,
General Secretary.

CUBA

The Socialist Popular Party, the Party of the Cuban Communists, sends you its revolutionary greetings and its most sincere wishes for health on the occasion of your 70th Birthday.

Our Party and our people know of your life dedicated for more than 50 years to the cause of the working class and to the struggle for national and so-

cialist liberation of mankind, knows of the historic task of the workers and the peoples of the U. S. to defeat its own imperialism and for the establishment of a society without exploiters and exploited, that is, Socialism.

Our Party and our people know of your firmness and loyalty to the working class and the people in the great struggle against the mad warmakers of the United States.

Our Party and our people know of your persistent and courageous exposure, of your unbending struggle at the head of the Communist Party of the U. S. against the imperialism of your own country—Yankee imperialism—and of your systematic support to the struggles for national liberation of all the oppressed peoples of Latin America.

Our Party and our people pay homage to your revolutionary knowledge as well as to your persistent exposure of the false and lying American democracy which we know is, in practice, the most brutal aggression directed at the U. S. Communists and workers, the so-called democracy which maintains a savage regime of discrimination and segregation over the millions of North American Negroes, which supports tyrannies in our Western Hemisphere and protects all the fascist and reactionary currents all over the world.

We know all this and for these reasons we love and admire you. But we could not express our sincerity if we would not tell you on this occasion that our Party and all the Parties of Latin America as well as the working class of all our countries have a debt of gratitude toward you in relation to the brave and firm position against the cancer of Browderism, this stupid "ideological" perversion that did us so much damage and so effectively served the imperialist plan of ideological demobilization of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America in the struggle against its cruel and ferocious enemy, Yankee imperialism. Your firm proletarian attitude and Marxist-Leninist ideology not only help the Communist Party of the U. S. A. but also all our Parties and our peoples.

And now, when the fascist waves threaten to engulf the soil of the Western Hemisphere, when the barbarian and demented masters of Wall Street prepare and threaten the unleashing of a war against the Soviet Union, Cuba and the People's Democracies, and in fact against all our peoples and the peoples of the U. S. A., you and your Party are a great example of Communist courage and firmness in the struggle against your own war criminals, in the struggle for peace, for true democracy and for the invincible cause of Communism.

Rest assured, Comrade Foster, that the Cuban Communists who admire the heroic and tenacious struggle of the Communists of the U. S. A., will not spare our energy and firmness in the struggle for our great ideals. Whatever the repressive laws and the brutal aggressions unleashed against us by the servile lackeys of imperialism in Cuba, directed by the members of the Yankee Gestapo, the G-men, we will know how to maintain high the banner of proletarian internationalism and the glorious cause of peace, the independence of Cuba and for Socialism.

May you live many years, Comrade Foster, loyal friend of our people and great leader of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

Long live the friendship of the working class and peoples of the U. S. and Cuba.

Long live proletarian internationalism. Down with Yankee imperialism.

Long live peace.

Long live Marxism-Leninism.

For the National Executive Commission of the Popular Socialist Party.

BLAS ROCA, General Secretary.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia send you warmest greetings on the occasion of

your 70th birthday. The Czechoslovak people looks upon you as one of the best representatives of American working class, who has devoted the whole of his life to the struggle for the rights of the working people.

You celebrate your significant jubilee at a time when the Communist Party, in spite of persecution and repression is struggling for world peace and against aggression unleashed in Korea by American imperialist aggressors.

In the coming year we wish you good health and much success in struggle for peace, progress and socialism.

Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

GERMANY

On the occasion of your 70th birthday we send you our fraternal greetings in the name of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and we wish you long life and continued successful work for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

We see in you, the Chairman of the brave American Communists, the battle-tested leader over many decades of the American working class, whose loyal son you are, in the struggle against the rule of the American billionaires, who not only exploit and suppress the whole American people and especially the American Negroes, but who also want to throw our country and the entire world into the catastrophe of a war of plunder, provoked by them.

We are convinced, however, that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. steeled under your leadership, together with the other peace-loving persons of the U.S.A and the peoples elsewhere, will bring a quick end to the shameful attack by the American war criminals against the Korean people and all other crimes organized and planned by them.

We also know that the American Communists and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism for which they fight will win because they are in the interest of every nation, including the American nation.

With Socialist greetings,
WILHELM PIECK
OTTO GROTEWOHL

CANADA

On behalf of the National Committee and the entire membership of our party, the national executive of the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada extends warm fraternal greetings on Comrade Foster's 70th birthday . . .

As one of the younger workers to whom you taught so much, I must remind you that we Canadian Communists tend to identify you with the struggle for Marxism-Leninism in Canada as intimately as with the struggle in the United States. We are proud of the fact that you participated directly and regularly in the early struggles to establish and build our movement in Canada.

Here as in the United States you initiated and led the struggle for recognition of the responsibilities of the militant revolutionary workers in the labor movement and their role. Your great public meetings, your demolition of the pretenses of syndicalism in Canada, are still political landmarks in the history of the labor movement. The occasions when you helped us even more with your comradeship but unvarnished criticism and advice are even more distinct landmarks in the history of our Party.

For these and scores of other reasons we greet you, Bill, on your 70th birthday and wish you many more years of fruitful work. May the Communist Party of the United States continue for many years to enjoy the fruit of your priceless experience and the inspiration of your revolutionary confidence and initiative in our joint struggle for peace, friendship with all peoples and Socialism.

TIM BUCK,
Labor-Progressive Party of Canada

NORWAY

The Communists of Norway are greeting you for your glorious fight for peace, liberty and socialism.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Norway

Chicago Daily News Poll Shows Two to One for Quitting Korea

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Chicagoans voted better than 2-1 in favor of immediate withdrawal from Korea, in a poll conducted by the Daily News. A total of 3,347 answered 11 questions on foreign policy printed in the paper. The most overwhelming margin on any question was the 8-1 vote against dropping the atomic bomb now.

Participants opposed an 18-year-old draft by 2-1, and by a somewhat larger margin, opposed sending U.S. troops abroad. A similar vote called for "stiff price and wage controls."

The Daily News blocked full expression of the people's peace sentiments, by omitting any questions on the subject of negotiation with the Soviet Union, ad-

mission of People's China to the UN or U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan (Formosa).

The paper loaded the question on sending troops abroad, by linking that question with U.S. bases for aggression, in this fashion: "Should we simply defend our outlying bases with air and sea power and keep our armies at home?" This tricky business forced readers who just wanted to vote against any foreign military adventures into supporting bomber bases from England to Japan, around the world.

Participants in the poll wrote in such comments as these:

"It's none of our affair what government they (Korea) have."

"Cut defense spending."

"Wages should be allowed to catch up with grozons prices."

"Send Harry Truman, Dewey and all the warmongers to Korea and bring our boys back." The Daily News said this was written by a crippled Chicago veteran.

"Our present intervention in Korea is not justified," a housewife wrote.

A Gold Star father from Racine, Wis. wrote: "Pass an amendment prohibiting the drafting of any men for overseas duty."

The Daily News said many of the letters "referred to the stand of former President Hoover."

WSB Edict Would Wipe Out Raises For CIO Packers

By Jim Keller

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Together with the textile workers, now on strike, the packinghouse workers are in the forefront of struggle against the Wall Street "stabilization" hoax. In all probability, packing would now be on strike, if not for certain specific reasons within the industry itself.

The issue of strike has been deferred, for the time being, by the fact that an agreement has been reached between the packinghouse workers and the employers. This fact has shifted the main weight of the controversy against the Wage Stabilization Board. And unless the WSB modifies its present wage formula, the packinghouse workers are almost certain to strike on or before March 25.

It might be asked—why March 25? What significance attaches to this particular date? The answer to this question requires a brief background.

The present fight for wage increases in packing began a few weeks prior to Feb. 11, the wage re-opener date. The demand for wage increases was being pressed jointly by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL). At the outset, the Packers refused to consider wage increases. This refusal was met by extensive and militant activities by the UPW and its membership. The union began immediate preparations for strike. Stoppages and demonstrations broke out in numerous packing plants. Mass delegations within the plants went to management demanding a wage increase. It must be noted that the AFL Amalgamated was not involved in this activity. While sharing in the benefits, it allowed the membership of the UPW to do the actual fighting.

At the very last minute prior to the expiration of the Feb. 11 deadline the management of Armour, Swift and Cudahy met with the union representatives and concluded agreements covering wage increases.

THE WAGE AGREEMENT

The agreement provided for a straight increase of nine cents plus bracket increases which raise the over-all average to about 12 cents. Conclusion of this agreement was, undoubtedly, a tribute to the firm and militant stand taken by the UPW. The outcome also testifies to the importance and effectiveness of united action between the CIO and the AFL unions in packing, even though the role of the AFL in this united front left much to be desired.

The overall positive result, however, does not justify overlooking the unsatisfactory aspects of the bracket provisions. The bracket calls for a half-cent increase for every three cents above \$1.26. A worker making \$1.26 an hour receives nine cents plus 12 cents on the bracket, or a total of 21 cents increase. From this, it is clear that the bracket provision widens the

differential between the lower and higher paid groups, and provides the least for women, Negro, Mexican and other workers who constitute the bulk of the lower paid majority in the industry. The necessity for putting over the agreement as a whole, makes it inadvisable at this time to give the bracket issue the importance which it merits. It should, however, be noted for eventual solution.

THE 45 DAY PROVISION

Because the agreement between the packinghouse workers and the packers was concluded after the so-called "wage-price" freeze, and therefore became subject to approval by the WSB—the contracting parties agreed upon a 45 day "truce." In effect this agreement which meant that the unions would not strike during this 45 day period which expires on March 25. Since the conclusion of the agreement, however, the picture has been complicated by the WSB ten percent ceiling order, which, if not set aside, would nullify the entire agreement, including the 45 day strike limitation. In August, 1950, the packinghouse workers won an 11 cent an hour increase, which makes up the bulk of what would be allowable to the workers under the ten percent "formula."

At the present time the packinghouse workers are engaged in the effort to secure approval for their agreement with the packers by Stabilization Director Eric Johnston. Actually, the latest WSB order gives them the right to strike at any time they decide to do so. This is the reason for saying, as we did at the beginning, that a strike in packing is possible at any time, and is almost certain to take place after March 25—unless the agreement reached within the industry is approved by the Stabilization agency.

A PIVOTAL TEST

Under the WSB ten percent since January, 1950 formula the packinghouse workers would receive practically no increase. Their present fight for the increases negotiated with the Packers places the packinghouse workers head on in opposition to WSB policies. There is a wide-spread awakening taking place among the workers in this industry.

The fight in packing is of crucial and far-reaching importance for the entire labor movement. The joint aspect of CIO-AFL struggle in this industry gives it still greater significance and provides broad possibilities for extensive support by all sections of the labor movement. The packinghouse and the textile workers, constitute at this time the front rank detachments which all labor should rally to support.

Albizu Campos Jailed On Wall Street's Order

Down in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Federal Government has just sentenced to prison Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader. He was tried in the San Juan District Court and all of the principals were Puerto Ricans; but the railroading of Albizu was planned and ordered in Washington. For Puerto Rico is a United States colony.

Albizu was charged with violating a series of laws known as the "Leyes Mordaza" (muzzle laws), passed in 1948 to match the thought-control laws passed here to throttle efforts to maintain peace. These laws go further than the McCarran Act in establishing guilt by association. All the government has to do to convict under these laws is to "prove" that the victim "intended" a speech, leaflet, newspaper or other means of communication would be used to "overthrow the government in order to convict."

Albizu was tried on one charge before a jury containing three policemen, in a court packed with police officials and lawyers friendly to the prosecution. Outside the court police patrolled the area with traffic stopped in the block where the court is located. This the government called a public trial.

Long before the Nationalist uprising last Oct. 30, the event which furnished the excuse for Albizu's arrest, the Nationalist leader was trailed by government agents and his speeches were recorded. He was arrested on Nov. 2, four days after the uprising began, while his San Juan home was surrounded by detectives and after bullets and tear gas bombs had been shot into it from all sides.

A number of home-made "bombs" said to have been thrown by Albizu were "found" by police in the street besides the car of a police officer. None of the "bombs" had exploded. This furnished the basis for the charge of "attempted murder." In an illegal search of Albizu's residence, police "found" some pistols (not illegal itself). For

this he was charged with possession of firearms, presumably with the intent to use them illegally. And as the leader of a party which does not recognize the legality of the United States' occupation of his country, he is still to be tried for "attempting to overthrow the government."

Albizu was tried on one charge before a jury containing three policemen, in a court packed with police officials and lawyers friendly to the prosecution. Outside the court police patrolled the area with traffic stopped in the block where the court is located. This the government called a public trial.

The precautions taken by the government were not against the nationalists. Puerto Rican independence was in the dock. The government, guardian of United States military bases, could not stand the thought of self-government in Puerto Rico. Air and naval bases, pointed like military daggers at all of Latin-America and the Caribbean were at stake. Independence ideas had to be killed. Albizu had to be disgraced as a criminal and a coward.

The government did not mention the fact that Albizu, as soon as the Korean war was started by Truman, had demanded that no Puerto Rican young men be sent

to fight. Nor was there a mention of his warning that if U.S. military bases remained in his country it ran the danger of being turned in to a Korea itself. Nobody in the government mentioned this. And they did not mention, either, the failure to convince any known Puerto Rican non-government leader that Albizu should be publicly condemned for heading a party that would resort to struggle for independence.

In effect, the trial and conviction of Albizu is another attack on peace by U.S. imperialism, and an attempt to intimidate into silence every Puerto Rican who would like to win sovereignty for his people in a world of peace.

India and Pakistan Conclude Trade Pact

KARACHI, Pakistan.—The long trade deadlock between India and Pakistan was broken today when the two countries announced completion of a new trade agreement.

The impasse dated to late 1949 when India devalued her currency together with other commonwealth countries, but Pakistan did not.

The announcement said details of the agreement will be released simultaneously here and in New Delhi tomorrow, after the two governments have ratified the agreement.

TONIGHT 7:30 p.m. TONIGHT Come to the Gala Wm. Z. FOSTER Birthday Celebration

Speaker: GUS HALL

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Dances • Songs • Poetry**

AMERICAN FOLKSAY GROUP

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Bill Robinson

Ernie Lieberman

A Special Film

will be shown at 7:30 sharp

Bring All Subs to the Meeting Tonight

MANHATTAN PLAZA

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The Stalin Interview

(Continued from Page 2)
expenditures "should attain an annual rate between \$45 billion and \$55 billion."

By next month, the Defense Department intends to place new orders for war material to the tune of \$18 billion. The automobile industry has already orders amounting to more than \$2.5 billions for tanks and other war vehicles and expects a total of \$5 billion by June.

TREMENDOUS price increases are already upon us and everybody knows that "price control" is a joke. Business Week said Jan. 16, that "consumer prices have already had a sharp increase since Korea. But that's nothing to the next big wave of increases now on its way."

Housing has already entered a decline and the official Council of Economic Advisers said that the war program "requires that we now set aside the praiseworthy targets" for construction set originally.

Even the pretense of social legislation is out, as shown in the President's message. The January National City Bank Letter summed up the situation perfectly.

U. S. economy, it said, is "moving more rapidly each month to make armament its principal business and to subordinate civilian activity and the peacetime way of life."

NOW LET'S SEE what the picture is like in the Soviet Union. First, a few figures. The first post-war Five-Year Plan is finished and what were some of the results? Consumption of consumer goods, as compared to pre-war, is up tremendously. Supply to state and cooperative trading institutions last year was up 35 percent for meat, 60 percent on butter, 38 percent on wearing material and so on.

Close to a billion square feet of housing were constructed during that period. More than 2,500,000 homes went up on the countryside. Moscow alone plans to build eight million square feet of housing in 1951 and there is no talk there about setting aside these "praiseworthy targets."

The 1950 budget of the Soviet Union carried an appropriation of more than 120 billion rubles for education, public health, social insurance and similar items—more than 28 percent of the entire budget amount.

There have been three price reductions on consumer goods since the end of the war. The first was in December, 1947 and with the simultaneous currency reform doubled the people's purchasing power.

The next took place March, 1949 and cut prices from 10 to 50 percent. Another substantial price cut took place last March.

These are some of the things Stalin had in mind when he demonstrated that the Soviet Union had a peace economy, along with the as yet not completed huge hydroelectric power projects on the Volga and Dnieper and the Amu Darya.

The New York Herald Tribune, however, cast editorial doubt on "Russian economic development" and said nobody except the Soviet leaders know anything about them.

BUT THE FACT THAT the Soviet Union has a peace economy and that the standard of living of its people is up cannot be denied by editorial edict.

As far as the hydroelectric projects are concerned, Soviet agencies have distributed many photographs of work in progress and the scenes pictured do not look like Hollywood props to me.

If our Embassy staff in Moscow could get itself out of its plus chairs long enough to walk about the city streets, they could see, and report, the well dressed people, the mountains of food in the stores, the new houses that have been built and the tremendous cultural activities that leave New York far behind.

Even UN's Trygve Lie had to admit last year when he was in Moscow that conditions had improved vastly over his previous post-war stay.

Even though he works for the competition, the Herald Tribune editors ought to read the dispatches that Harold Salisbury has been sending to the New York Times on the good situation he found in Leningrad.

There are just no two ways about it—the Soviet leaders and the people want peace and are devoting their efforts toward steadily making life better.

The leaders of the governments of the United States and of Britain want war and are diverting their country's material and human resources to destruction.

The facts, as I've said, are on Stalin's side and the bourgeois economists have good reason to be quiet.

Letters from Readers

An Engineer's Experience

Baltimore.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I have noticed from time to time that many freebooters in the U. S. cherish the notion that if they could pump their damned lies more directly at all the people of the Soviet Union they could remake the Soviet Union into a land where freebooters could again loot to their heart's content. As an example, this from The Sun of Baltimore today: "In short Mr. Volin's admirable summary of the direction in which pre-Stalinist Russia was already moving should persuade skeptics that if the people of Russia can be reached, the Western message will necessarily fall on deaf ears."

There are always a few bitter-enders everywhere on every issue. And, of course, there are a few people in the Soviet Union who would like to exploit their fellow-men instead of doing something useful themselves. However, I, personally, was not in the management and industrial engineering business for nearly 30 years not to know that the majority of people accept new ideas after they have proved their superiority over the old. According to all the reports I have, cooperation in the Soviet Union has proved its superiority over dog-eat-dog freebootery to such an extent that there wouldn't be one chance in a million of restoring the latter.

I have seen enough in 69 factories in the United States to convince me that all we need to make this a decent country to live in is a communist government in Washington. And if such as The Sun people can't take this knowledge out of my head, how do they think they can change the Russian people who have seen the value of cooperation to a far greater extent than I have?

It is a sad fact that the majority of people anywhere need a practical demonstration before they are convinced of the value of the new. (And I learned this from the management and industrial engineering business.) And so, the people of Western Germany have never seen cooperation in operation, while the people of the Soviet Union have. Therefore, the freebooters may make their lies stick to some extent in Western Germany, while they wouldn't have the slightest chance of having them stick with any sizable num-

ber of people in the Soviet Union.

And so, while I find much that the freebooters are doing extremely annoying, I realize that they must be given the opportunity to destroy themselves. Wars, lies, bestial laws and rules, and all the other awful things that the freebooters do are all helping to put the freebooters out of business forever.

G. C. H.

Boston Globe Gets Letter from Korea

Boston.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The enclosed letter signed by Corporal L. R. and sent from Pohang Dong, Korea was printed in the Sunday Globe.

R. C.

"I am with an Ordinance outfit here at Pohang Dong, after having been in many parts of Korea. What has got me puzzled is just what did we gain by going north? We didn't gain anything; we lost our boys and a lot of equipment.

"Do people at home stop and think what they are gaining by this so-called police action? I would give anything to know just what the people back home think of the Korean War. It is war, as far as I am concerned.

"Maybe people back home know it, but we live in damn cold weather and in mud and filth. When it gets a little warm it gets so muddy and wet that it drives a man nuts.

"I know I have a lot of gripe, but who hasn't in this hell-hole?"

"This is my second trip here. I spent time in Korea before this war and I never saw a good thing here then, and I don't know.

"I know it is up to our people back home to settle the thing called police action. We aren't getting any place here and the big wheels know it. But just as soon as some big wheels men's 'Get the troops out of here,' they want to relieve him.

"We can all see fighting for something, but this is plain nothing. This can't go on forever, as our fellers can't take much more. We will fight to the end for our country, but this isn't our country. I wouldn't let a dog die live in a place like this.

"We know how Washington feels, but we want to know how our own people of our country feel."

Press Roundup

THE TIMES hastens to impress "some not-too-well informed or unfriendly foreign observers" that top labor leaders, who walked out of the War Stabilization Board in protest against its Big Business appointments, are "practical, not Marxism." Lest such mild resistance to the Wall St. wage freeze be considered part of the "class struggle," the Times, underscores the point that organized labor is controlled by men who back the government's war policies and such support will undoubtedly be rewarded by "concessions."

This will prove Wall Street's readiness to accept "equality of sacrifice." Tell that to the housewife!

THE HERALD -TRIBUNE, playing on the same theme, "recalls" that President Roosevelt named William S. Knudson, General Motors magnate, and Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers leader, to the Office of Production Management in the last war—but "the arrangement didn't work."

Still, labor "at least felt more in the picture then now," the Tribune says, intimating that a crumb or two to labor misleaders might quiet rank and file pressure against their war-minded leadership.

THE DAILY NEWS has a classic suggestion to end basketball "fixing" at the Garden. It urges Police Commissioner Murphy to "assign a sizable squad of tough cops . . . who won't look the other way" to all Garden sporting events. Cops to clean up the gamblers! That's the funniest News editorial in years.

There's nothing like the inside story and the MIRROR's Drew (I-give-the-Daily-Worker-six-more-weeks) Pearson, has another lulu for the cocktail strategists. This one is that Stalin's support of Republican China's defense against Wall St. aggression in Korea is a move to "pacify" Mao Tse-tung. A few more like that and maybe Pearson will get back his Adam Hat radio program.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Everything Is Quiet Along the Merrimac

LAWRENCE, Mass. THE RED-BRICKED six-story Wood mill of the American Woolen Co., running along the Merrimac River for fully a fifth of a mile, and reportedly the largest such mill in the country, is as dark and still as a cemetery. The Ayre Mill of the company, running along the river for the length of about a big city block, is just as dead.

The only life at those mills is between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 a.m., when as many as 2,000 and more pickets turn up to parade along the full length of the mills. Otherwise, you see only several cops and a handful of "token" pickets. Shortly after 1 p.m., the line may swell by a few dozen more pickets, mainly at the gate where trucks normally roll in with the wool.



The entry of wool trucks was stopped on the day the strike began, when some 3,000 pickets on the line ignored pleas of a business agent to let the AFL drivers come through because they have their own contract to "respect." But the workers kept on marching before the wool warehouse and the AFL drivers continued to stick to their tradition of not passing a picket line.

That is about the size of strike activity here, the chief woolen center of the country, as the walkout of 70,000 wool and worsted mill workers is in its second week. For the most part, it is a stay-home affair. There is no strike hall, no strike committee, no place where strikers could hear of the latest in their fight or where problems, like hardship cases, could be brought up and dealt with.

THE STRIKERS WERE TOLD at the mass meeting that launched the walkout to keep their eyes on Washington on the theory that the key to a settlement is first a settlement on the price of wool. So the advice was, "Sit tight and listen to the radio."

But the people here are getting restless. They recall past strikes and how they were organized, with the strike hall a beehive of activity, workers informed of developments daily and made to realize that the fight was at the mills not in Washington or some other city, in secret smoke-filled conference rooms.

It was after Arthur Brown, the regional head of the CIO Textile Workers Union, addressed the above-mentioned mass meeting and practically advised them to leave everything to Washington, that a striker named Leo Sasione took the floor. He stressed the need of daily mass picketing, an educational campaign to win the support of the community and the urgency of support from the entire labor movement.

Brown broke in to say "we want no rabble rousing" and that there was to be no "mob rule" such as Lawrence saw in its historic 1912 strike. While Brown was in that manner distorting what Sasione said, one of his henchmen named Joseph Reidel, an executive board member of the local, came up to Sasione and asked him to show his union book. This is the familiar way machine men in a union seek to intimidate people who talk "out of line."

THE FOLLOWING DAY, I was informed, the matter came up again before a meeting of the TWUA's delegate council. A striker asked by what authority Reidel demanded Sasione show his membership card.

"I asked him for his membership card because I never heard anyone who sounded so much like Ann Burlak," replied Reidel.

"Is that bad?" shot back someone in the council.

Ann Burlak, well-known Massachusetts leader of the Communist Party, is remembered by the workers here. Her leadership in the 1931 strike here and numerous other struggles in the state, especially in the pre-TWUA days when the going was really tough, left a lasting imprint upon the workers.

It was under her leadership that many workers here learned their most elementary union lessons here; how to organize a democratic union machinery and involve the workers in it and how to go to the people and win them for the fight.

Oldtimers recall those early lessons in unionism and shake their skeptical heads. They are confused and torn between, on the one hand, the conviction that it is dangerous to leave everything to the leaders and Washington "diplomacy."

(Continued on Page 8)

COMING: The Women Say 'No' to the Warmakers . . . In the weekend Worker

Chicago Daily News Poll Shows Two to One for Quitting Korea

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"It's none of our affair what government they (Korea) have."

"Cut defense spending."

"Wages should be allowed to catch up with frozen prices."

"Send Harry Truman, Dewey and all the warmongers to Korea and bring our boys back." The Daily News said this was written by "a crippled Chicago veteran."

"Our present intervention in Korea is not justified," a housewife wrote.

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ASK ALBANY ACTION ON JOB INSURANCE LAYOFF

The United Public Workers announced yesterday that a committee representing jobless employees of the Unemployment Insurance Claims Bureau would go to Albany tomorrow to press for a job program. Ewart Guinier, UPW secretary-treasurer, declared that the recent dismissal of 263 by the Bureau was not caused, as the New York Times said Saturday, by a general rise in employment, but rather by the fact that so many had exhausted their unemployment benefits and were turning to relief.

New York relief rolls, Guinier pointed out, showed an increase last month for the first time in seven months. He added that the Placement Bureau was getting busier, but that provisional jobs there were being filled by political appointees from Republican clubhouses.

Twenty-six employees, headed by Guinier, went to the office of Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi with the demand that Placement Bureau jobs be given to those dismissed by the Claims bureau, and in addition that other state agencies provide jobs. Corsi at first refused to meet with the 26, but when they declared they would stay in the office until interviewed,



GUINIER

Corsi late in the afternoon met with them and promised to do his "best."

Half of the 26 were not members of the UPW, but agreed that the union was the only organization giving them leadership, and joined in the election of a committee to press their demands in Albany with Gov. Dewey and other state officials.

1,000 in Harlem Demand Derrick Probe by Dewey

More than 1,000 Harlemites yesterday demanded another Grand Jury probe of the police killing of John Derrick, Negro veteran. The demand was addressed to Gov. Dewey at a mass meeting in the Golden Gate Ballroom sponsored by the New York branch of the NAACP.

A resolution unanimously passed called on the City Council to "condemn any and all acts of police brutality and recommend the dismissal of Patrolmen Louis Colombo and Basil Minakakis, Derrick's killers."

The resolution also demanded that the Council act against the policeman who killed Herman Newtown, slain in Brooklyn last Memorial Day, and the police attackers of Harvey Brown, a Brooklynite who was disabled for life last year.

Support in the Derrick case, outside the Harlem Community, came from Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of the Community Church. Rev. Harrington announced that a mass meeting supported by over 25 organizations would be held March 16 in his church at Park Ave. and 35th St.

A call for mass demonstrations by Negroes and Puerto Ricans outside Harlem came from Harris Présent, counsel for the Spanish-American Youth Bureau and the Puerto Rican Employers Association.

"I call upon the more than one million Negroes and Puerto Ricans in New York," Present said, "to unite and prevent more killings. We must make the streets downtown black with people."

The Grand Jury that recently whitewashed Derrick's killers was

denounced by Wilfred N. Mayes, NAACP counsel. Mayes accused District Attorney Frank Hogan of ignoring the testimony of "those who knew most about the case."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell gave what has become his standard red-baiting support-the-war speech. Powell said, however, that he would demand that the IBL probe the Derrick case, make public the facts about the gun police claimed Derrick carried, and investigate the bank accounts of the killers since it has been charged Derrick was robbed after his death.

Powell said he was going to appear before the Senate Kefauver committee and demand it probe the Grand Jury, Hogan and the Police Department. He made all his promises, however, "for the sake of winning the war against Communism."

"I want my country to win the war, but a lot of Negroes are wondering what they are fighting for," he said.

It was announced that Patrolman Edward Hickey, who shot at three Negro youths recently on a Harlem street, had been suspended. The three youths were presented to the audience.

Councilman Earl Brown demanded a probe of the Police Department and repeated his promise to present a resolution on the Derrick case next Friday.

Albizu Campos Jailed On Wall Street's Order

Down in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Federal Government has just sentenced to prison Pedro Albizu Campos, the Nationalist leader. He was tried in the San Juan District Court and all of the principals were Puerto Ricans; but the railroading of Albizu was planned

trailed by government agents and his speeches were recorded. He was arrested on Nov. 2, four days after the uprising began, while his San Juan home was surrounded by detectives and after bullets and tear gas bombs had been shot into it from all sides.

A number of home-made "bombs" said to have been thrown by Albizu were "found" by police in the street besides the car of a police officer. None of the "bombs" had exploded. This furnished the basis for the charge of "attempted murder." In an illegal search of Albizu's residence, police "found" some pistols (not illegal itself). For this he was charged with possession of firearms, presumably with the intent to use them illegally. And as the leader of a party which does not recognize the legality of the United States' occupation of his country, he is still to be tried for "attempting to overthrow the government."

Albizu was tried on one charge before a jury containing three policemen, in a court packed with police officials and lawyers friendly to the prosecution. Outside the court police patrolled the area with traffic stopped in the block where the court is located. This the government called a public trial.

The precautions taken by the government were not against the nationalists. Puerto Rican independence was in the dock. The government, guardian of United States military bases, could not stand the thought of self-government in Puerto Rico. Air and naval bases, pointed like military daggers at all of Latin-America and the Caribbean were at stake. Independence ideas had to be killed. Albizu had to be disgraced as a criminal and a coward.

The government did not mention the fact that Albizu, as soon as the Korean war was started by Truman, had demanded that no Puerto Rican young men be sent to fight. Nor was there a mention of his warning that if U. S. military bases remained in his country it ran the danger of being turned in to a Korea itself. Nobody in the government mentioned this. And they did not mention, either, the failure to convince any known Puerto Rican non-government leader that Albizu should be publicly condemned for heading a party, that would resort to struggle for independence.

In effect, the trial and conviction of Albizu is another attack on peace by U. S. imperialism, and an attempt to intimidate into silence every Puerto Rican who would like to win sovereignty for his people in a world of peace.

TONIGHT

7:30 p.m.

TONIGHT

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The Stalin Interview

(Continued from Page 2)

expenditures "should attain an annual rate between \$45 billion and \$55 billion."

By next month, the Defense Department intends to place new orders for war material to the tune of \$18 billion. The automobile industry has already orders amounting to more than \$2.5 billions for tanks and other war vehicles and expects a total of \$5 billion by June.

TREMENDOUS price increases are already upon us and everybody knows that "price control" is a joke. Business Week said Jan. 16, that "consumer prices have already had a sharp increase since Korea. But that's nothing to the next big wave of increases now on its way."

Housing has already entered a decline and the official Council of Economic Advisers said that the war program "requires that we now set aside the praiseworthy targets" for construction set originally.

Even the pretense of social legislation is out, as shown in the President's message. The January National City Bank Letter summed up the situation perfectly.

U.S. economy, it said, is "moving more rapidly each month to make armament its principal business and to subordinate civilian activity and the peacetime way of life."

NOW LET'S SEE what the picture is like in the Soviet Union. First, a few figures. The first post-war Five-Year Plan is finished and what were some of the results? Consumption of consumer goods, as compared to pre-war, is up tremendously. Supply to state and cooperative trading institutions last year was up 35 percent for meat, 60 percent on butter, 38 percent on wearing material and so on.

Close to a billion square feet of housing were constructed during that period. More than 2,500,000 homes went up on the countryside. Moscow alone plans to build eight million square feet of housing in 1951 and there is no talk there about setting aside these "praiseworthy targets."

The 1950 budget of the Soviet Union carried an appropriation of more than 120 billion rubles for education, public health, social insurance and similar items—more than 28 percent of the entire budget amount.

There have been three price reductions on consumer goods since the end of the war. The first was in December, 1947 and with the simultaneous currency reform doubled the people's purchasing power.

The next took place March, 1949 and cut prices from 10 to 50 percent. Another substantial price cut took place last March.

These are some of the things Stalin had in mind when he demonstrated that the Soviet Union had a peace economy, along with the as yet not completed huge hydroelectric power projects on the Volga and Dnieper and the Amu Darya.

The New York Herald Tribune, however, cast editorial doubt on "Russian economic development" and said nobody except the Soviet leaders know anything about them.

BUT THE FACT THAT the Soviet Union has a peace economy and that the standard of living of its people is up cannot be denied by editorial edict.

As far as the hydroelectric projects are concerned, Soviet agencies have distributed many photographs of work in progress and the scenes pictured do not look like Hollywood props to me.

If our Embassy staff in Moscow could get itself out of its plus chairs long enough to walk about the city streets, they could see, and report, the well dressed people, the mountains of food in the stores, the new houses that have been built and the tremendous cultural activities that leave New York far behind.

Even UN's Trygve Lie had to admit last year when he was in Moscow that conditions had improved vastly over his previous post-war stay.

Even though he works for the competition, the Herald Tribune editors ought to read the dispatches that Harold Salisbury has been sending to the New York Times on the good situation he found in Leningrad.

There are just no two ways about it—the Soviet leaders and the people want peace and are devoting their efforts toward steadily making life better.

The leaders of the governments of the United States and of Britain want war and are diverting their country's material and human resources to destruction.

The facts, as I've said, are on Stalin's side and the bourgeois economists have good reason to be quiet.

Letters from Readers

An Engineer's Experience

Baltimore. Editor, Daily Worker:

I have noticed from time to time that many freebooters in the U.S. cherish the notion that if they could pump their damned lies more directly at all the people of the Soviet Union they could remake the Soviet Union into a land where freebooters could again loot to their heart's content. As an example, this from The Sun of Baltimore today: "In short Mr. Volin's admirable summary of the direction in which pre-Stalinist Russia was already moving should persuade skeptics that if the people of Russia can be reached, the Western message will necessarily fall on deaf ears."

There are always a few bitter-enders everywhere on every issue. And, of course, there are a few people in the Soviet Union who would like to exploit their fellow-men instead of doing something useful themselves. However, I, personally, was not in the management and industrial engineering business for nearly 30 years not to know that the majority of people accept new ideas after they have proved their superiority over the old. According to all the reports I have, cooperation in the Soviet Union has proved its superiority over dog-eat-dog freebootery to such an extent that there wouldn't be one chance in a million of restoring the latter.

I have seen enough in 69 factories in the United States to convince me that all we need to make this a decent country to live in is a communist government in Washington. And if such as The Sun people can't take this knowledge out of my head, how do they think they can change the Russian people who have seen the value of cooperation to a far greater extent than I have?

It is a sad fact that the majority of people anywhere need a practical demonstration before they are convinced of the value of the new. (And I learned this from the management and industrial engineering business.) And so, the people of Western Germany have never seen cooperation in operation, while the people of the Soviet Union have. Therefore, the freebooters may make their lies stick to some extent in Western Germany, while they wouldn't have the slightest chance of having them stick with any sizable num-

ber of people in the Soviet Union.

And so, while I find much that the freebooters are doing extremely annoying, I realize that they must be given the opportunity to destroy themselves. Wars, lies, bestial laws and rules, and all the other awful things that the freebooters do are all helping to put the freebooters out of business forever.

G. C. H.

Boston Globe Gets Letter from Korea

Boston. Editor, Daily Worker:

The enclosed letter signed by Corporal L. R. and sent from Pohang Dong, Korea was printed in the Sunday Globe.

R. C.

"I am with an Ordinance outfit here at Pohang Dong, after having been in many parts of Korea. What has got me puzzled is just what did we gain by going north? We didn't gain anything; we lost our boys and a lot of equipment.

"Do people at home stop and think what they are gaining by this so-called police action? I would give anything to know just what the people back home think of the Korean War. It is war, as far as I am concerned.

"Maybe people back home know it, but we live in damn cold weather and in mud and filth. When it gets a little warm it gets so muddy and wet that it drives a man nuts.

"I know I have a lot of gripe, but who hasn't in this hell-hole?

"This is my second trip here. I spent time in Korea before this war and I never saw a good thing here then, and I don't know.

"I think it is up to our people back home to settle the thing called police action. We aren't getting any place here and the big wheels know it. But just as soon as some big wheels' mentions 'Get the troops out of here,' they want to relieve him.

"We can all see fighting for something, but this is plain nothing. This can't go on forever, as our fellers can't take much more. We will fight to the end for our country, but this isn't our country. I wouldn't let a dog die live in a place like this.

"We know how Washington feels, but we want to know how our own people of our country feel."

Press Roundup

THE TIMES hastens to impress "some not-too-well informed or unfriendly foreign observers" that top labor leaders, who walked out of the War Stabilization Board in protest against its Big Business appointments, are "practical, not Marxism." Lest such mild resistance to the Wall St. wage freeze be considered part of the "class struggle," the Times, underscores the point that organized labor is controlled by men who back the government's war policies and such support will undoubtedly be rewarded by "concessions."

This will prove Wall Street's readiness to accept "equality of sacrifice." Tell that to the housewife!

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, playing on the same theme, "recalls" that President Roosevelt named William S. Knudson, General Motors magnate, and Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers leader, to the Office of Production Management in the last war—but "the arrangement didn't work."

Still, labor "at least felt more in the picture then now," the Tribune says, intimating that a crumb or two to labor misleaders might quiet rank and file pressure against their war-minded leadership.

THE DAILY NEWS has a classic suggestion to end basketball "fixing" at the Garden. It urges Police Commissioner Murphy to "assign a sizable squad of tough cops . . . who won't look the other way" to all Garden sporting events. Cops to clean up the gamblers! That's the funniest News editorial in years.

There's nothing like the inside story and the MIRROR's Drew (I-give-the-Daily-Worker-six-more-weeks) Pearson, has another lulu for the cocktail strategists. This one is that Stalin supports Republican China's defense against Wall St. aggression in Korea is a move to "placate" Mao Tse-tung. A few more like that and maybe Pearson will get back his Adam Hat radio program.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Everything Is Quiet Along the Merrimac

LAWRENCE, Mass.

THE RED-BRICKED six-story Wood mill of the American Woolen Co., running along the Merrimac River for fully a fifth of a mile, and reportedly the largest such mill in the country, is as dark and still as a cemetery. The Ayre Mill of the company, running along the river for the length of about a big city block, is just as dead.

The only life at those mills is between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 a.m., when as many as 2,000 and more pickets turn up to parade along the full length of the mills. Otherwise, you see only several cops and a handful of "token" pickets. Shortly after 1 p.m., the line may swell by a few dozen more pickets, mainly at the gate where trucks normally roll in with the wool.



The entry of wool trucks was stopped on the day the strike began, when some 3,000 pickets on the line ignored pleas of a business agent to let the AFL drivers come through because they have their own contract to "respect." But the workers kept on marching before the wool warehouse and the AFL drivers continued to stick to their tradition of not passing a picket line.

That is about the size of strike activity here, the chief woolen center of the country, as the walkout of 70,000 wool and worsted mill workers is in its second week. For the most part, it is a stay-home affair. There is no strike hall, no strike committee, no place where strikers could hear of the latest in their fight or where problems, like hardship cases, could be brought up and dealt with.

THE STRIKERS WERE TOLD at the mass meeting that launched the walkout to keep their eyes on Washington on the theory that the key to a settlement is first a settlement on the price of wool. So the advice was, "Sit tight and listen to the radio."

But the people here are getting restless. They recall past strikes and how they were organized, with the strike hall a beehive of activity, workers informed of developments daily and made to realize that the fight was at the mills not in Washington or some other city, in secret smoke-filled conference rooms.

It was after Arthur Brown, the regional head of the CIO Textile Workers Union, addressed the above-mentioned mass meeting and practically advised them to leave everything to Washington, that a striker named Leo Sasione took the floor. He stressed the need of daily mass picketing, an educational campaign to win the support of the community and the urgency of support from the entire labor movement.

Brown broke in to say "we want no rabble rousing" and that there was to be no "mob rule" such as Lawrence saw in its historic 1912 strike. While Brown was in that manner distorting what Sasione said, one of his henchmen named Joseph Reidel, an executive board member of the local, came up to Sasione and asked him to show his union book. This is the familiar way machine men in a union seek to intimidate people who talk "out of line."

THE FOLLOWING DAY, I was informed, the matter came up again before a meeting of the TWUA's delegate council. A striker asked by what authority Reidel demanded Sasione show his membership card.

"I asked him for his membership card because I never heard anyone who sounded so much like Ann Burlak," replied Reidel.

"Is that bad?" shot back someone in the council.

Ann Burlak, well-known Massachusetts leader of the Communist Party, is remembered by the workers here. Her leadership in the 1931 strike here and numerous other struggles in the state, especially in the pre-TWUA days when the going was really tough, left a lasting imprint upon the workers.

It was under her leadership that many workers here learned their most elementary union lessons here; how to organize a democratic union machinery and involve the workers in it and how to go to the people and win them for the fight.

Oldtimers recall those early lessons in unionism and shake their skeptical heads. They are confused and torn between, on the one hand, the conviction that it is dangerous to leave everything to the leaders and Washington "diplomacy."

(Continued on Page 8)

COMING: The Women Say 'No' to the Warmakers . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
Editor
Associate Editor
Managing Editor
Washington Editor
General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, February 26, 1951

INVESTING IN TITO

THE HIRED SPY, TITO, is getting a big play these days from his employers in the Pentagon and State Department.

It is planned to use him for two assignments:

First, to act as a spy center for breaking up the Communist parties of Europe.

Second, as an agent-provocateur to start "another Korea" in Europe whenever he gets his orders from Washington to do so.

Of course, the "next Korea" in Europe would not be a mere repetition of the crime committed by the Dulles-MacArthur intervention in Asia. Its purpose would be to start the world war on which the Stock Exchange is so hopefully counting for "prosperity."

The hired stooge Syngman Rhee has already cost American parents 50,000 casualties as a result of his deal with Dulles and MacArthur. Tito's hired crime against peace would cost humanity untold suffering.

THAT BLOOD-THIRSTY hysterics, Gov. Dewey, can't wait for the hoped-for war to start. He wants the fascist Franco and the self-advertised "anti-Stalinist Marxist" Tito brought into our war machine immediately. The Spanish fascist will fight for fascism, and his brother-fascist, Tito, will join him waving the banners of "Communism."

Dewey needn't holler so loud for flesh and blood of the Yugoslav and Spanish cannon fodder; they have already been promised to Washington in private deals. There can be no doubt about that.

Tito should be watched by every American family whose sons are of military age. It is these sons that Tito's provocations in East Europe would endanger without delay.

AS FOR THE ALLEGED "Tito defections" from the Communist parties of West Europe, these are a miserable flop. The millions of American dollars going into the Tito spy activities aren't paying off, despite the loud headlines in the press here.

Take the puffed-up "resignations" from the Italian Communist Party in the past week or so. What did they amount to?

Nothing but this—

Two spies, Cucchi and Magneni, with close ties to the Tito cliques, were planted in the Communist Party organization in Bologna and Reggio Emilia province. At a given signal, they both came out with super-dramatic "resignations." They claimed that the party's opposition to using Italian youth as mercenaries in another anti-Soviet war was "anti-Italian." The idea was that this was to start a series of "resignations" on the grounds of "patriotism," patriotism being defined as a willingness to join with the new Mussolinis in the old Axis scheme of attacking the socialist peoples.

But exactly the opposite happened!

The slanders of the two Titoite stoolpigeons served to arouse the Italian working class to the danger of a new war, with Italy being pushed into it against her will by alien governments, especially, the government at Washington!

The result was a terrific increase in the RECRUITING OF NEW COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS in the regions where the Titoites were most active.

Six hundred and seventy new members joined the party in Livorno Province.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight new members joined in Terni.

This went on all over Italy.

THE SAME FIASCO has greeted the Titoite intrigues in France. It becomes clearer every day that the Tito cry about "independence" from alleged "Soviet pressure" is a thin disguise for betraying every last vestige of Yugoslavia's independence to outside buyers of cannon fodder. It also becomes clearer that the aim of the Tito-Franco-Turkey-Greek fascist "coalition" being knocked together in Washington is nothing less than to shove all of Europe into a fascist war. The Tito package labelled "Communism" is falling apart. Inside, the people see the old horrors of betrayal and war.

The government invested six billion dollars in Chiang Kai-shek; most of it found its way into the hands of the people of China. The police-ridden people of Yugoslavia are not unfamiliar with this historic example.

BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A 15%?

—Ellis



'They Chose Between Two Systems of Ideas'

By William Norman

(Excerpts from a speech by William Norman, executive secretary, Communist Party, New York State, at the New York State Communist Party's celebration of Negro History Week on Feb. 18).

I have been honored, on behalf of our State Committee, Bob Thompson, our Chairman, and our entire membership in New York State, to express our great admiration, love and confidence in those members of our National Committee who embody

and to the people. The pigmy bourgeoisie may whine, may howl, may become apoplectic—they call this treason. But it is the bourgeoisie which daily commit treason against our country and class; while Winnie, Ben and the others daily show the path of patriotism to the working class and our country.

THE STRUGGLE against war is not treason. The struggle against fascism is not treason. The struggle for Negro liberation is not treason. The struggle against outlawing our Party is not treason. They are the highest expression of patriotic fervor, zeal and devotion to our country.

True, the character of this patriotism is not in the image of the bourgeoisie. The monopolists do not oppose internationalism as such. They are quite anxious to force on our nation and establish a "Marshallized" internationalism. They are only opposed to international proletarian solidarity.

The exploiters do not oppose the "export" of ideas as such. They are quite anxious to foist their reactionary ideas on the whole world.

Neither, for that matter, are they opposed to the "import" of ideas. Both in theory and in practice, they would like to cultivate in this country an acceptance of the ideas of Hitler and Franco. If they dare not do it openly, they are doing it covertly, in devious ways. The bourgeoisie opposes the acceptance of only those ideas, any ideas, that spring from the best thinkers that mankind has produced—ideas that benefit mankind.

Communism is no less indigenous to the United States than it is to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France or England. Each country and its working class makes its own specific contributions to the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism, which is continuously developed further as a science, a science which, however, transcends national boundaries and national barriers.

Communism in each country

has its specific roots in the contradictions of the capitalist system, which has long ago outlived its usefulness; in the contradictions and struggles in each country between the working class and the monopolists who want to hold back the clock of history, who, before they go to their doom, want to unleash a devastating vengeance on the people of the world. That is why Truman, Attlee, Gasperi, Plevin, Churchill have one system of ideas—paving the path to destruction of democracy and to fascism. That is why Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, Foster, Dennis, Pollitt, Togliatti, Thorez base themselves on quite another system of ideas—paving the path to the strengthening of democracy and to Socialism.

Winnie and Ben and the others have chosen between these two systems of ideas—one, the science embodied in Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism, leading to progress, peace and Socialism; the other, the negation of science, embodied in reactionary philosophy, leading to reaction, war and fascism.

Because they have thus chosen, you and I are richer today in our understanding of the class relationship of forces in our country and the world. We have been enriched with a confidence in victory that no temporary set-back can shake—knowing by the study of theory which they have made clearer to us daily, knowing by the lessons which they have drawn for us from our experiences, that we move to the inevitable goal of Socialism.

SECONDLY, as Marxists, as Negroes, as the best representatives of their class, they have drawn on the profound democratic traditions of such great Americans typified by Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner, Sojourner Truth, Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine, Abraham Lincoln and Thaddeus Stevens. In doing so, they have more fully wielded the science of Marxism in the cause of their people.

Winnie and Ben, and the
(Continued on Page 8)

NAACP Counsel Charges Bias in Korea

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

While 60 Negro GI's were charged with "misbehavior before the enemy" in the Korean conflict, only 8 whites were accused, it was revealed Friday. This revelation came from Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People just returned to the United States after investigating Army bases in Japan and Korea.

The question as to why so many Negroes were charged with misbehavior before the en-

emy and so few white soldiers remains unanswered," Marshall declared after conferring with Gen. MacArthur and other high brass.

In his meeting with MacArthur, Marshall pointed out that 32 Negroes and only two whites had been convicted in courtmartial. The white GI's received sentences of 5 and 3 years. Of the 32 Negro soldiers, one (Lieutenant Leon Gilbert) was sentenced to death, 15 to life imprisonment, one to 50 years, and 15 to from 5 to 25 years.

Marshall, who is headed for the East from the West Coast in a series of speaking engagements, has charged that the trials of the Negroes were hastily conducted, many of the accused men being rushed from foxholes to the court. The trials of two men sentenced to life lasted 50 minutes each. Two others so sentenced had trials lasting 44 and 42 minutes.

"We have undisputed evidence," Marshall has declared, "that in several instances the men were questioned about an alleged offense, dismissed with

an admonition to forget it, sent back to the front line, and then, after weeks of fighting the enemy day and night, pulled out of their foxholes, returned to the rear and courtmartialled."

In Korea, Marshall talked to about 70 enlisted men from every company and battery of the 24th Infantry Regiment and the 195th Field Artillery attached to the 24th.

"Their main complaint," Marshall declares, "was that they had inefficient white officers and white officers who resented

working with Negro troops. They all believed the courts-martial were excessively harsh."

Marshall went to Japan and Korea after many of the Negro officers and men wrote the NAACP for aid, after public protest and indignation forced President Truman to commute his sentence to 20 years.

Subsequently the Judge Advocate General exonerated four of the convicted men, and gave slight reductions in terms to 21 others. The bulk of the harsh long terms stand however.

WSB Edict Would Wipe Out Raises For CIO Packers

By Jim Keller

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Together with the textile workers, now on strike, the packinghouse workers are in the forefront of struggle against the Wall Street "stabilization" hoax. In all probability, packing would now be on strike, if not for certain specific reasons within the industry itself.

The issue of strike has been deferred, for the time being, by the fact that an agreement has been reached between the packinghouse workers and the employers. This fact has shifted the main weight of the controversy against the Wage Stabilization Board. And unless the WSB modifies its present wage formula, the packinghouse workers are almost certain to strike on or before March 25.

The present fight for wage increases in packing began a few weeks prior to Feb. 11, the wage re-opener date. The demand for wage increases was being pressed jointly by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL). At the outset, the Packers refused to consider wage increases. This refusal was met by extensive and militant activities by the UPW and its membership. The union began immediate preparations for strike. Stoppages and demonstrations broke out in numerous packing plants. Mass delegations within the plants went to management demanding a wage increase. It must be noted that the AFL Amalgamated was not involved in this activity. While sharing in the benefits, it allowed the membership of the UPW to do the actual fighting.

At the very last minute prior to the expiration of the Feb. 11 deadline the management of Armour, Swift and Cudahy met with the union representatives and concluded agreements covering wage increases.

THE WAGE AGREEMENT.

The agreement provided for a straight increase of nine cents plus bracket increases which raise the over-all average to about 12 cents. Conclusion of this agreement was, undoubtedly, a tribute to the firm and militant stand taken by the UPW. The outcome also testifies to the importance and effectiveness of united action between the CIO and the AFL unions in packing, even though the role of the AFL in this united front left much to be desired.

The overall positive result, however, does not justify overlooking the unsatisfactory aspects of the bracket provisions. The bracket calls for a half-cent increase for every three cents above \$1.26. A worker making \$1.26 an hour receives nine cents plus 12 cents on the bracket, or a total of 21 cents increase. From this, it is clear that the bracket provision widens the differential between the lower and higher paid groups and provides the least for women, Negro,

Mexican and other workers who constitute the bulk of the lower paid majority in the industry. The necessity for putting over the agreement as a whole, makes it inadvisable at this time to give the bracket issue the importance which it merits. It should, however, be noted for eventual solution.

At the present time the packinghouse workers are engaged in the effort to secure approval for their agreement with the packers by Stabilization Director Eric Johnston. Actually, the latest WSB order gives them the right to strike at any time they decide to do so. This is the reason for saying, as we did at the beginning, that a strike in packing is possible at any time, and is almost certain to take place after March 25—unless the agreement reached within the industry is approved by the Stabilization agency.

'They Chose'

(Continued from Page 7)

others have imbued our Party with a greater understanding of the Negro question as a national question. Because of this, our Party is far more able to fight the bourgeois poison of white chauvinism, within the ranks of the Party and the working class. Without this clarity and keener understanding, our confidence in the ability of the working class to prevent the outbreak of another world war, to defeat fascism, would be considerably impaired.

If the bourgeoisie today moves to jail Winnie and Ben, to deport Claudia, to wreak terror and vengeance on all of our Negro leaders, it is because they fear most of all that in their persons they epitomize not only the dauntless, indomitable courage of the Negro people for freedom, but also because their ideas and their special contributions are permeating the working class. They know that if these ideas matured to full consciousness in the ranks of the working class, their doom would be brought that much nearer.

In fighting social-democracy and reformism among the Negro people, Winnie and Ben and the others have given us invaluable lessons on how to fight the theories of the Dubinskis and the Reuthers in the ranks of the working class.

In leading the struggle we can all make here to our leaders whom we honor today? It is, first, the pledge against the Negro people, they have set an example for the

School Report Pay Proposal Still Too Low

The High School Teachers Association announced Friday that high school teachers were not satisfied with the salary recommendations of the Meyer Fact-Finding Committee and would continue their stoppage of after-school activities.

While the Meyer Committee has proposed a \$3,000 to \$6,500 salary schedule, the association is fighting for \$3,500 to \$7,800. The Teachers Union urges \$4,000 starting salary. It has called upon city teachers to demand salary increases immediately.

The Board of Education which will formally receive copies of the Meyer report next Thursday had hoped high school teachers would reassume their voluntary after-school activities on the mere issuance of the Meyer report.

There is no assurance that the Board of Education or the city administration will accept the Meyer report as limited as it is.

Everything Is Quiet Along the Merrimac

(Continued from Page 6)

macy," and, on the other, by the terror of the war hysteria and the presumption that some sort of wage formula is unavoidable.

While Brown and his collaborators tell the workers that the effort of the woolen manufacturers to get a price hike is the "key" to a wage settlement, they neglect to tell them that the main hurdle is the wage freeze. Repeated press statements by the union's officials that "we are not on strike against the government," is designed to encourage a feeling that the Truman administration is with the strikers.

The truth is that the government is attempting to impose a ceiling of 10 percent on raises above the levels of 13 months ago. The interim raise of 12 cents last October is supposed practically to meet that limit. Could an upward hike of the formula to a possible 12 percent give much to the woolen workers on the 15 cents an hour, pensions, insurance and other benefits they are asking?

I asked one woolen worker how he expects to break through the united front of the company

working class of a burning hatred for capitalism.

WHAT, THEN, is the pledge to build our Party, our press. It is, second, to build the peace movement to such heights as to guarantee the peace of the world and our country. It is, third, the mastery of Marxism, exemplified in the latest work of Comrade Foster. It is, fourth, a mastery of the Negro question to enable us to uproot all vestiges of white chauvinism in our ranks. It is true that no party or group in the U.S. comes close to the record achieved by our Party in the struggle against white chauvinism. But this is a commentary on these parties and groups, and not a cause for self-satisfaction.

Our State Committee makes one other pledge to the members of the National Committee.

MATTHEW CVETIC, FBI SPY, TAKES STAND AGAINST IWO

FBI spy Matthew Cvetic appeared on Friday at the liquidation proceedings against the International Workers Order and proceeded to reel off a list of names of alleged officials of the IWO in New York and Western Pennsylvania whom he claimed to have known as members of the Communist Party.

Cvetic's appearance in the proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg came at the end of the third week of the trial which had not received the publicity in the commercial press expected by Dewey's State Insurance Dept. and its representative, Special Asst. Attorney General Paul W. Williams.

Preceeding Cvetic's appearance on the stand defense completed its cross examination of an earlier professional witness and waived cross examination of still another who spent only 20 minutes on the stand.

In the completion of cross examination of stoolie John Leech, exposed on Wednesday as a witness considered unreliable by even witch-hunter Martin Dies, Milton H. Friedman, counsel for the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee, entered in evidence documents contradicting witnesses' earlier tes-

timony that he had paid the IWO dues of 12 alleged Communist officials in Los Angeles in 1935 and 1936.

Presenting membership applications and dues records, Friedman showed that only four of the 12 names had ever been members of the IWO and that of those four one joined in 1939; another in April, 1938, and a third had been expelled for non-payment of dues during all of 1935. The witness himself, was unable to determine whether documents presented by Friedman related to the fourth.

Following Leech, the Insurance Dept. brought John T. Pace, Route 1, Centreville, Tenn., who identified himself as a farmer and part-time witness for the government.

Pace admitted he had never been a member of the IWO and that his sole contact with the organization was in Detroit where he spoke at a few lodge meetings in the winter of 1932-33. At that time, he said, he was a leader in the rank and file veterans movement which organized the bonus march on Washington. Waiving his right to cross-examine, Raphael Weissman, IWO counsel, declared, "The witness' testimony has added nothing to what we have heard repeatedly."

and the "stabilizers," in view of the way the freeze affects him.

"I don't know," he replied. "But I do know that we and the whole labor movement better get a whole lot more excited about it if we expect to get anything at all."

Up until this moment there has been no evidence of "excitement" either in the New England CIO Councils to which some 40,000 woolen strikers and more than 75,000 soon-to-be-effected cotton-rayon workers, are affiliated. Nor has the striking union itself, as yet, taken initiative to at least alert the general labor movement for the support that may be sorely needed if, as some predict, the strike may stretch for some time.

The mood of the striking workers is changing, however. They can be counted on to stay out as long as it takes to win. But they want to at least see an effort to dramatize their fight so things could come to a head sooner. This is shown by their readiness to jump into cars for picket expeditions around non-union mills, some of which were already closed down. They will not be content to sit by the radios.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

NERUDA will be the author discussed by Eve Merriam on "Writers for Tomorrow's World" at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Monday, Feb. 26, at 8:30 p.m. Adm. \$1.

MARRIAGE and Family Life, will be discussed by Mark Tarail, Monday, Feb. 26, at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Adm. \$1. 8:30 p.m.

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Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 1 p.m.

Greetings

to

COMRADE FOSTER

—Cloak Section
Communist Party

Soviet

(Continued from Page 3) war with Hitlerite Germany. The Soviet Union did not and is not taking part in any anti-British coalition.

The references to the defensive nature of the Western union and the North Atlantic grouping are quite obviously untenable. Moreover facts testify that the Western union as well as the North Atlantic Treaty grouping are directly aimed against the USSR and the peoples' democracies."

The British note of Feb. 17 was released hurriedly by Prime Minister Attlee the day following the publication of the famous interview with Stalin by a Pravda correspondent. In his interview Stalin had pointed out that "if Attlee were competent in financial or economic science he would have realized without difficulty that not a single state, the Soviet Union included, could develop civilian industry to the full . . . continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods . . . and simultaneously with this multiply its armed forces and develop war industry . . ."

Stalin added that Attlee, by slandering the Soviet Union and its peaceful policy, "thinks it is possible to justify the armaments race in Britain now being carried out by the Labor Government."

That Stalin's remarks hit home was shown by the haste with which Attlee dispatched the British note of Feb. 17. The present Soviet offer of negotiation is expected to find a welcome in broad circles of British opinion, which have grown increasingly dissatisfied with British knuckling to Wall Street's demands.

The latest incident, in which Attlee announced that Britain had accepted an American admiral for the Anglo-American naval forces under the Atlantic war pact, has stirred a storm of protest in England. This, added to the growing concern over the way in which Washington has been pushing preparations for a third World War, is causing large masses in England to press for a peaceful solution such as is presented by the Soviet offer of negotiations.

SHORTAGES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Britain's stocks of raw materials have fallen nearly one-sixth below last year's level, and her food larder has been seriously depleted, authoritative sources said today. Experts have warned the government that the reduction is alarming and that the task of building up new stocks this year will be "stupendous" because of growing shortages in world markets.

The Treasury has estimated that to import the same volume of commodities as last year will cost Britain £40,000,000 (\$1,120,000,000) more this year because of rising prices. But larger imports will be required to maintain the armaments and export programs.

Among the items most affected are cotton, soft wood, sulphur, copper, tin and zinc—all of them urgently needed for nearly every phase of production.

In food, wheat stocks fell by 228,000 tons and flour by 111,000 tons. Meat stocks have fallen by 90,000 tons and are now believed to amount to some four weeks' supply at a very low ration level.

CORRECTION

Because of a typographical error, the Williamsburg Community Council was erroneously referred to as the Williamsburg Communist Council in the weekend Worker.

ESTHER & PINCUS

Sincerest Sympathy
on the death of your

FATHER

—Tremont Section CP

Want Open Hearing for LIRR Control

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 25.—The American Labor Party of Nassau county today wrote Sen. Walter J. Mahoney, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and to Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, requesting that open hearings be scheduled on the bill to set up a Transit Authority to acquire the Long Island Railroad.

The letter, signed by Henry Doliner, executive secretary, said: "The best solution would be for the State to obtain the Long Island by using its right of eminent domain. Because the Pennsylvania Railroad (since 1926) has taken \$50 million through one-sided, unfair agreements, the state should pay it nothing and should fight in the courts any attempt of the URR to get further profits out of the road in the form of payment for the property."

Witchhunt

(Continued from Page 2) vised their strategy somewhat and have thrown their heaviest weight behind a series of bills sponsored by Rep. Harry McClintock of West Frankfort, Ill.

The McClintock bills include one to re-establish the witchhunt commission and three bills aimed at state employees, school teachers and textbooks.

The bills will come before a public hearing on Tuesday, March 6, in Springfield, conducted by the House Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs, headed by Rep. McClintock.

Numerous organizations have already moved into fight against this legislation, ranging from the Civil Rights Congress to the state CIO. One of the most active groups in this campaign is the Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act which is headed by a broad grouping of educators and church leaders.

Plan Ohio Witchhunt

Cleveland, O.—The Republican majority of the state legislature, inspired by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and backed by a number of Democrats, is attempting to rush through the creation of an Ohio un-American activities committee without the customary public hearing.

Well aware that public hearings would bring widespread protest, the legislators pushed the bills with extreme haste.

Both Majority Leader William Saxbe, Republican, and James M. Carney, Democratic minority leader, have publicly announced their sponsorship of the joint Senate-House resolution.

The resolution, setting up a 10-man witchhunting committee, has the full, although unofficial, support of the FBI. The federal agency has been disappointed to date over its inability to stir up the public over its program to shatter constitutional guarantees.

Saxbe gave a clue to the FBI hand in the legislature move when he declared:

"Among the membership (of the legislature) are several former FBI agents who know their way around."

While the legislative leaders were pushing the Un-American Committee bill, they made certain that the FEPC measure remains in the reference committee of the House. This is the common device used to kill legislation because assignment to a committee for a public hearing is prevented.

DuBois

(Continued from Page 3) life to rescue the future progress of humanity."

Attorney Lawson, in an angry and fighting eulogy, said that Dr. DuBois had "written unanswerable indictments" against the racists, during a life based on "love of country" and lived in "complete rectitude and impeccable loyalty. He called on the liberals and Negro leaders to rise up and "oppose the grotesque deceptions of our times."

Robeson called the indictment of Dr. DuBois a challenge to the Negro people. "Not only will it be the Seven of Martinsville," he declared, "and Willie McGee and the Six in Trenton—with this attack on Dr. DuBois it means a challenge to the Negro people as a whole."

Dr. Frazier, professor of social science at Howard University, who acted as toastmaster, said he was a teen-ager when Dr. DuBois began editing the Crisis Magazine back in 1910. "Some have disagreed with Dr. DuBois," he said, "but no one has ever doubted his courage and honesty in fighting for equality among men."

Birthday greetings came from all parts of the world. Vice-Premier Kuo Mo Jo of China wished for a "long life"; Gabriel D'Arboussier, member of the French Union Assembly and head of the million-member African Democratic Rally, wrote: "Such proceedings (Federal indictment) can only increase the affections which is held for him by men of progress throughout the world." Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of New York, wrote in part: "If an outstanding American like Dr. DuBois, who has given sixty years of his life to wipe out second class citizenship for the Negro, could be indicted for failure to register as an agent of a foreign government . . . few of us are safe from attack upon our loyalty to the country of our birth."

Among the others who sent greetings were: J. Finley Wilson, national head of the Negro Elks fraternal lodge; Ivor Montague, president of the British Peace Congress; Joliet-Curie, French atomic scientist and peace leader; Mrs. Ada M. Young, widow of Colonel Charles Young, outstanding Negro soldier; Mrs. Mary White Ovington, who along with Dr. DuBois was a founder of the NAACP; Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, President Emeritus, National Council of Negro Women; Dmitri Shostakovich, Soviet musician and composer; Arnold Zweig, writer, Berlin; Leslie Pinkney Hill, president, Cheney State College, Penn.

The sponsors' list read like a who's who in intellectual America and took up four typewritten sheets. And in Small's Paradise, a night club usually given to much lighter fare, the Negro people honored one of their national symbols. Truth-seeking scholars and artists greeted one of their own. And Dr. DuBois' brilliant response

UE Blocks Raid In Refrigerator Plant in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—By a vote of 517 to 326, the United Electrical union defeated an IUE attempt to raid the union in Copeland Refrigerator, Sidney, O. The UE concentrated its efforts on all-out fight against the wage freeze and for an immediate wage increase.

Over 1,000 signatures were collected on a telegram to C. E. Wilson, head of the Wage Stabilization Board, opposing the wage freeze. These were taken to Washington by a delegation of four who spoke to Wilson's assistant, Peter Seitz, and to Rep. William McCulloch.

In the period preceding the elections, slow-downs and stoppages backed the wage demand.

proved him to be more than what they had thought—scholar, educator, author, political thinker and patriot.

Once, before World War I, he answered a complaint against his burning passion for truth and freedom with:

"I must remain on fire for I have an iceberg of hatred to thaw."

He has seldom burned so brightly and his warmth and light more appreciated than on his 83rd birthday. Truman's warrior piano tunes can never match the soaring peace lyrics of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

World Council Urges Peace Pact of Big 5

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—A prominent writer told the World Peace Council here today that the rearmament of Germany and Japan is a plan for war.

"Germany's and Japan's remilitarization means war," said Soviet writer Alexander Korneichuk. "Their remilitarization excluded the possibility of peace because there can be no peace if these countries are remilitarized."

Simultaneously, the Council called for a peace pact among the Big Five nations and an end of Western rearmament.

The proposal was put before the Council by its vice president, Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist, who addressed a meeting of the 400 delegates in Berlin State Opera House.

He said the Peace Council also demands withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany and Japan, the signing of a peace treaty with both nations and fulfillment of the San Francisco charter requirements by the United Nations.

He assailed the United States and President Truman for ignoring the UN charter and the Potsdam Agreement.

"The U.S.A. and its followers (since 1947) have considered the Potsdam Agreement and the UN charter nothing but pieces of paper," Nenni said.

"We demanded the end of the Korean war. We criticized the rearmament of Germany and Japan and demanded withdrawal of occupation troops. Instead of an answer from the United Nations to our peace proposals, the UN made its stupid decision calling China an aggressor," he said.

Peace Crusade

Endorsed on West Coast

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 25.—Enthusiastic endorsement of the American Peace Crusade mobilization on Washington, March 15 has been voted by the Inland Empire Peace Council and the downtown local of the Spokane Pension Union.

The Inland Empire Peace Council's meeting was attended by members from Deer Park and Valley, Washington, as well as Coeur d'Alene and Calder, Idaho. Maybell Wheeler was elected as the Peace Crusade delegate.

An overflow meeting of the Pension Union in Grotto hall heard State President William Pennock and Thomas Lynch, Spokane attorney. More than 150 persons voted unanimously to participate in the Crusade. Later the local selected Mrs. Alice B. Woodroffe, president, as one of the delegates. Others may be chosen later.

McGee

(Continued from Page 2) are expected to be secured in New York.

All trade unions are being asked to join the campaign by circulating the petition and by taking militant shop action—including work stoppages wherever possible.

Sunday, March 18, has been set aside as a day of prayer and churches and synagogues and their ministers and rabbis are being asked to devote sermons and prayer vigils and services to saving McGee's life.

The community organizations are being urged to conduct leaflet distributions, baby carriage parades, picket lines, tables with petitions, street meetings and other forms of action.

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For Monday's issue :

Friday 3 p. m.

For The (Weekend) Worker :

Previous Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Reminiscences of Bill Foster

**SEATTLE
1906**

By Alfred Wagenknecht

CHICAGO.

Forty-five years of struggle by the American working class have passed since I first met William Z. Foster in Seattle, in 1906. He was on his way to the free speech fight in Spokane. Large numbers of members of the IWW had been thrown into jail and their militancy behind the bars had just been countered by a play of water by the city's fire department upon the prisoners.

These were days of working class struggle on the Pacific coast. In Seattle, members of the Socialist Party went to jail every night for weeks, even mothers with babies in their arms, demanding the right to speak on street corners.

I was in the cellar of an old church, which we were going to use as party headquarters, trying to figure out how to drain it of water and sewage when Foster walked in.

The Socialist Party of Washington, under the leadership of Herman F. Titus and others, had been engaged for some time in exposing Walter Thomas Mills and his S. P. followers, then busy on the West Coast trying to liquidate the class struggle. The latter advanced the theory that capitalists can also be shown the error of their ways and educated to become Socialists. Titus and his comrades were also exposing the Appeal to Reason and its opportunist propaganda that municipal ownership was Socialism and that the post office system was Socialism in practice.

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WJZ - 770 kc. WNEW - 1130 kc. WQXR - 1560 kc.
WNYC - 630 kc. WLIR - 1190 kc.

MONDAY
9:00-WOR-Harry Hennessy
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WCBS-This is New York
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR-Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR-Food: Alfred W. McCann
WNBC-Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WCB-S-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR-Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Henry Gladstone
WJZ-My True Story
WCBS-Arthur Godfrey Time
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ-Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WOR-Break the Bank
WJZ-Modern Romances
WNYC-News: Prescott Robinson
WQXR-News: Concert
11:15-WOR-Teilo Test
11:30-WOR-Queen for a Day
WNB-Jack Berch
WJZ-Quick as a Flash Quiz
WCBS-Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC-Dave Garroway
WCBS-Rosemary

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony
WNBC-Skit's Scrapbook
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Luncheon Club
WCBS-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News: Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS-Aunt Jenny
WOR-Kate Smith
12:30-WOR-News: Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC-Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS-Helen Trent
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS-Big Sister
1:15-WNBC-Pickens Party
WCBS-Mr. Perkins
1:30-WOR-Hollywood Theatre
WNBC-Answer Man
WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS-The Guiding Light
WNBC-We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC-Second Mrs. Burton
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Gloria Swanson
WJZ-Illa Chase
WNYC-Chamber Music Time
WQXR-News: Footlight Favorites
WCBS-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire
WOR-Rudy Vallee
WJZ-John B. Kennedy
WCBS-This Is Nora Drake
WQXR-Alma Dettinger
2:45-WCBS-The Brighter Day-Sketch
WJZ-David Amity
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Buddy Rogers
WCBS-Hill Top House
WQXR-Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WCBS-Winner Take All
WNBC-Road of Life
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young
WJZ-Hannibal Cob
WOR-Tello-Test
WCBS-House Party
3:45-WJZ-Happy Felton
WNBC-Right to Happiness
4:00-WOR-Barbara Welles

We interrupt the publication of excerpts from William Z. Foster's "Pages from a Worker's Life" to present, on the occasion of Foster's 70th birthday, reminiscences by those who worked with him.

As I look back, I am inclined to think that we Socialists in Washington and Foster enjoyed a mutual understanding as regards the historic role of the working class when Foster came to Seattle in 1906.

The years of struggle within the Socialist Party that followed, the solidification of a left wing, 1917 in Russia, the organization of the Communist Parties in 1919, were proof of this.

In the years that followed the revolution in Russia, we were all intent upon getting our bearing, trying diligently to learn the lessons of this historic event. And it was in 1920 that a committee from the Communist Labor Party came

to the conclusion that an on-the-ground study needed to be made and that this victory of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism must be more fundamentally understood in all its implications.

We of the committee decided that Foster should undertake this mission, and this he did!

So much of what we today know, of what we have to do this day contributed as a Communist Party to the working-class movement can be credited to this mission to Moscow by Foster, and its consequences. The outstanding leadership of Foster in the years that followed, leadership that concentrated upon the field of the American proletariat, leadership that never deviated from the understanding that the working class must be the basis of struggle for

the end goal. Socialism needs even today to be more appreciated.

My association with Foster in a number of working class struggles, the Western Pennsylvania-Eastern Ohio miners' strike, the Kentucky miners' strike and others, contributed so much to my understanding and development, and I am deeply appreciative. And I appreciate as well the depth to which his exemplary leadership has ingrained itself in the minds and hearts of the American working class and our Party members.

The TUEL and The Miners

By Dan H. Slinger

WILMINGTON, Del. I want to use the space in the Daily Worker to tell of my association with William Z. Foster as an organizer and leader, and what better way is there to greet him on his 70th birthday.

First may I say just a word about him as I found him as a leader. It was his clear understanding of the needs of the workers, his closeness to them because he came from that working class, his simple way of making an organizational problem easy to understand, it was this class consciousness of the man that drew workers to his side.

My acquaintance with Comrade Foster really began during the first World War, and the years immediately following that war, better than 30 years ago.

I was a miner in Illinois and had been elected as Socialist Mayor in a small mining town. The government and its ruling class was crying that we had to go back to normalcy, which meant that the workers would have to take wage cuts and accept longer working hours and a speed-up that would make thousands of workers unemployed. Many of the unions capitulated before the onslaught of the government and the bosses, but there was still plenty of fight left in the Illinois miners, and 65,000 in Illinois struck for an increase in wages.

There was something that was lacking among the rank and file miners at that time. Of course it was leadership, and then one day a man came into the policy committee meeting, listened, and then spoke to the committee. He told them that he was from the Trade Union Educational League. That representative was Jack Johnston.

It was their amalgamation that solidified the ranks of the miners. The Illinois miners won that strike with \$2 a day increase for day men and 60 cents a ton for piece work or tonnage rates. But the fight went on for the amalgamation solution.

Local unions of the U.M.W.A. and every subdivision, of which there were nine, passed it and introduced it at the State Federation Convention, where it was defeated by the craft unions of Chicago, headed by the Milk Drivers Union, which came down 200 strong, not as delegates but as gangsters headed by reactionary officials.

The bosses furnished a special train and brass band.

The victory of the miners, by the way, saved the Illinois miners, and was the factor that made possible the same increase for Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania.

Hardly had all these things been settled when the real drive came to smash the unions, and this again brought the T.U.E.L. into action with the "Save the Unions" program. Many of these struggles are

of the utmost importance today, because without them the labor movement would have suffered defeat.

So to me the associations with Comrade Foster in the T.U.E.L. are something that I will always cherish as happy days of association with the greatest labor leader in America today. Long live Comrade Foster and a very, very happy birthday.

Textile Workers Remember Him

By Anne Burlak

BOSTON

I want to jot down a few personal recollections of Foster's direct participation in the struggles of the textile workers in the late twenties and the early thirties.

In the late twenties, just before the stock market crash of 1929, the textile industry was already a sick industry, with the lowest wage scale of any of the major industries. It was almost completely unorganized except for the highly skilled crafts, because the AFL leadership was uninterested in these low-paid mass production workers. It was a period when the AFL bureaucrats were practicing their theories of class collaboration through small highly-skilled craft locals.

It was during this period that Foster raised two fundamental slogans: "ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED" and "BUILD MASS INDUSTRIAL UNIONS." These slogans appealed to the bitterly exploited textile workers.

In New Bedford, Mass., 25,000 textile workers walked out on strike in 1928, carried through a militant struggle, and partly defeated a 10 percent wage cut.

Foster came to New Bedford

personally to give leadership in this great struggle and fired the imagination of the workers for industrial unionism. They organized Textile Mill Committees in each mill, and laid the foundation for the National Textile Workers Union, which was born the following year.

The NTWU took up Foster's slogan to Organize the Unorganized, and carried this slogan into life among the textile workers in the South. It was in April of 1929 that the Gastonia strike started at the Manville-Jenckes Mills and spread to over 5,000 workers in the area. The Gastonia strike then sparked a whole series of spontaneous, militant strikes all through the South.

In February, 1931, the NTWU led and WON a strike of 10,000 woolen workers in Lawrence against speedup and for the discharge of the hated efficiency experts.

Again in October, 1931, 23,500 Lawrence textile workers struck. This was the biggest strike in that city since the IWW strike of 1912. The prestige of the NTWU grew throughout the industry in spite of the most vicious kind of red baiting by the textile employers. The AFL was reduced to a skeleton organization due to its no-strike, class-collaboration policies.

Foster is well-known to this day among these textile workers. He came to Lawrence several times during the big strike to speak at strike meetings, and to give leadership in that major class battle.

(Continued Tomorrow)



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Charles White's Exciting 'Negro Woman' Show at A.C.A. Gallery

**He Is One of the Finest Talents Today
Serving Peace, Freedom, Says Pittman**

By John Pittman

WHAT DOES the artist Charles White say in the fifteen paintings, prints and drawings on exhibit at the ACA Galleries on New York City's 57th Street? He says a number of important things.

First, White says that the Negro woman merits the most inspired artistic treatment. This he says by making Negro women the subjects of all 15 works on exhibit, and by the serious manner with which he treats these subjects.

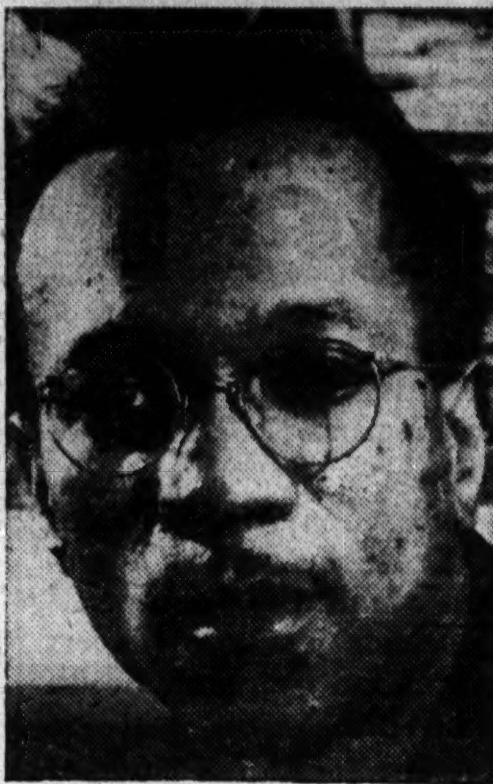
This is, of course, not a new idea. Negro women have been the subject of work by other artists—both Negro and white. But both in the quantity and the equality of White's work there is much that is new. Is there now, or has there been, any other artist who has consistently striven to portray the Negro woman as child, adolescent, woman, mother, worker, leader, artist? I do not think so.

Such a characterization of

the Negro woman as Beulah,

the quaint and amiable, but bowing-and-scraping servant; or as the frivolous "razor-toting" girl friend of one of Amos-and-Andy's acquaintances; or as a forlorn, superstitious woman of some pimp in Catfish Row or "Darktown"; or as the torch-singing "hot mamma" in a ghetto den of vice; or as a light-skinned wretched character "passing" for white and "torn" on the contradictions of this situation; or as the willing victim of white rapists; or, as the Johnson publication "Tan Confessions" represents them, just as ready and even more able to sell her charms for a fur coat and a Cadillac as her white sister.

CHARLES WHITE



CHARLES WHITE

Negro women, of course, reeks of male supremacist, white chauvinist, and anti-working class attitudes. It is thus to be seen as the ideological reflection of the triple oppression of Negro women, which denies their rights to equality with men, to educational and employment opportunities, to leadership and artistic expression, and even—as the case of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram so well attests—to defend their bodies against violation by white men. It is a fascist characterization. And it conforms to the entire pattern of imperialist aggression today, both in theory and practice.

HOW DOES the artist Charles White show his mettle at this particular moment in history? Does he fall in with these stereotypes which so profitably serve the exploiters and oppressors of his people? Does he try to escape the challenge by dawdling with bright-colored figures of Negro dancing girls?

Does he fly to the safe haven of still life and landscape work or unrecognizable, empty abstractions of some tortured and twisted dream within the artist's conscience?

Where White shows the Negro woman together with men, he

business? Does he try to fit his subjects into the mold of so-called Anglo-Saxon standards of beauty in woman? Does he portray the Negro woman as coquette, temptress, siren, fashionable society matron or coy debutante?

No, Charles White is no such "artist." Probably if he were he would not be an impoverished artist, compelled to earn his living in another occupation. For the bourgeoisie is not averse to tossing a few crumbs to beggars who serve it.

CHARLES WHITE'S Negro women are the Negro women of reality. His "Juba" and the woman of "Our Land" are strong-limbed, robust, workers who look at the world with pride and a serenity born of confidence. There is great beauty in the expressions of these women. Undoubtedly such women in reality have moods of defeatism, grow impatient, know fear, and sometimes dislike themselves; living under the conditions of the present, they would not be people at all if they did not reflect such reactions to their environment. But White, the artist, does not select these kinds of reactions to represent; he selects what seem to him the more abiding and constant, hence more truthful reactions—the pride and confidence and honest directness of the worker realizing the fruits of her labor.

Thus, he depicts the truth that is growing today in the struggles of the working class and the Negro people for a United States in which the promise of peace and freedom will at last have been realized.

THERE IS a name for White's kind of art-socialist realism. It is art which inspires and ennobles man, represents to him what is and what can be. And this process of becoming, this future of the Negro woman which is also part of the reality of her present, is also to be seen in other works of this exhibit.

Where White shows the Negro woman together with men, he

shows her as an equal, even as a leader. In "Gospel Singers," "Lift Every Voice," "Man and Woman," the woman is man's co-worker, inspirer, companion, friend. In "General Moses," she is the great leader who directs her people to the path of liberation.

There is deep compassion in his characterization of Bessie Smith, the great blues-singer who sang of the sorrows and woes she felt. And there is much of tenderness in "Child and Woman," in "My Mother and My Grandmother," in "Hear Now, Our Story." In these faces there are patience, calm dignity, and maturity—always maturity. Even the young girl one sees in "Youth" is mature beyond her years; and the same girl as "Mother" reflects a greater, more subtle maturity which White has captured faithfully.

I HAVE DEALT so far with the ideas of White's work. What of the form, the style and manner in which he expresses his ideas? The accompanying review by my colleague Charles Corwin deals with this aspect. But I wish to register my belief that White has achieved a high degree of unity of form and content. What he says, he says well. Which he could not do if he exaggerated form above content, or injected alien and diversionary ideas to achieve formalistic effects.

I believe that White is still experimenting in the use of color, and I sensed a grasping for unity in concept—as in "Hear Now, Our Story"—which are yet to attain the sureness and deftness of other aspects of his work.

Yet, the work of any artist is the mirror of his mind, of the man himself. So that this exhibit tells a great deal about Charles White. By this test, I think it may be said without exaggeration that White holds a foremost place among the artists of the United States, and that his is one of the best and most valuable talents today serving the need of all mankind for peace and freedom.

White's Exhibit Is Valuable Object Lesson to Progressive Artists, Public, Says Corwin

By Charles Corwin

Negro History Week on 57th St. was inaugurated again this year by an impressive exhibition of the current paintings, drawings and prints of Charles White, a Negro artist whose exhibition a year ago, also at the ACA Gallery, demonstrated his importance as an American painter and at the same time as a representative of Negro culture.

But White has grown much during these past twelve months, and it is in just those elements which were most criticized a year ago that White has made the most evident advance. White's subjects are again from Negro life and history, but they are more than just descriptive, for the monumentality of White's forms, allied with the style of the Mexican social painters, transforms his subjects into large symbols of oppression, the struggle and the yearning for freedom of the Negro people.

There was earlier a tendency for these monumental symbols to become formalized and static. During the past year, however, White, by humanizing his forms and clarifying his content is succeeding in giving human substance to his symbols. White's recent and earlier representations of Harriet Tubman are a case in point. In the earlier image she is an unapproachable, almost mystical figure whose large, extended hand blesses the spectator in a God-like manner; in the recent print she comes to life as a human being and leader of her people out of slavery. The same large hand now points the road to freedom to her long train of followers.

White's change of subject is accompanied by a change of mood,

the austere, the enigmatic, the depressed are replaced by a courageous optimism and confidence. This optimism, present in a number of the works currently exhibited, rises to a point in the gaily colored Lift Every Voice in which White is able to anticipate that exultation of unity which will be achieved when the struggle for freedom is over.

The third advance White has made over last year is his progressive discarding of elements of

School of Paris estheticism (especially cubist-like finely painted fragments of materials) and thereby achieving a greater cogency of style and intention.

The steps which Charles White has taken this year towards the often stated ideal of social realism, makes this exhibition a valuable object lesson to progressives, artists and public alike, as well as a very pleasant experience. The exhibition will be on through Wednesday, Feb. 28.

'Razzle Dazzle,' Unpretentious Revue at the Arena Theatre

By Bob Lauter

A LOT of pleasant performers have gotten together, in the physical intimacy of The Arena's theater-in-the-round, to present an unpretentious review called Razzle Dazzle. The players offer spirit and talent, and there are moments of good fun, but unfortunately the material does not measure up to a full evening in the theater.

It is something of a shame, too, because Razzle Dazzle introduces a new comedienne, Dorothy Greener, who has a genuine sense of comedy and an individual style that takes her out of the class of gagsters. She is a sort of Jimmy Savo with a sound track.

This is a period in which bold writers, using courage as well as wit, can make the theatrical review a really lively form of topical entertainment. But in hunting for the topical, the writer of Razzle Dazzle has shot a lot of sitting ducks. Superficial takeoffs on a Holly-

wood theme, or a Union City burlesque show, or an old fashioned Heidelberg operetta, give the proceedings a triviality that characterizes the show. Triviality is not to be confused with the "light touch." That old Meet the People sketch, "That Mittel-Europa of Mine," has still has more bellylaughs than all of Razzle Dazzle put together.

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!



HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

Now That 'The Miracle' Has Been Banned What's Next on the Hierarchy's Program

NOW THAT the Catholic hierarchy has succeeded in forcing through a state ban on the Italian movie The Miracle on the ground that it is "sacrilegious," how long before Spellman and his Legion of Decency start pushing for a state law to make it a crime for public libraries to carry and for anyone to read literature that is not on their approved list? If the hierarchy can get a movie banned that does not conform to Catholic theology, then any one or all of the following classics, among the 7,000 to 8,000 "sacrilegious" books which Catholics are forbidden to read, are in danger:

Dreiser's An American Tragedy.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The works of Gustave Flaubert.

The works of Anatole France.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

The poetry of Heinrich Heine.

The works of Immanuel Kant.

La Fontaine by Lamartine.

John Locke's An Essay Concerning Human Understanding.

The works of Maeterlinck.

The works of Pascal.

Thirty-eight works by Voltaire.

Tom Paine's The Rights of Man.

Rousseau's Social Contract.

Renan's Life of Jesus.

Dante's De Monarchia.

The works of Leibnitz.

The Book of Common Prayer.

Thomas Browne's Religio Medici.

Gautier's Mle. de Maupin.

The works of Daniel Defoe.

Sterne's Sentimental Journey.

The works of Descartes.

Also books by George Sand, Henry Stendahl, Eugene Sue, Thomas White, Emile Zola, Spinoza, Swedenborg, Bernard de Mandeville, Taine, Malebranche, Bergson, Lord Acton, Bossuet, Bacon, Hobbes, Samuel Richardson, Doellinger, Addison, Goldsmith, Victor Hugo. (Quoted from Avro Manhattan's The Vatican in World Politics, published by Gaer Associates.)

Add to the above the works of the great giants of Socialist science and literature which head the Vatican's "verboten" list.

PUBLICITY HANDOUT: "In answer to the query, how do you make yourself cry for a scene, Joan Fontaine, star of Paramount's September Affair, recently replied, 'I usually slap my face hard. A director once told me to do that and it worked. But if that method fails, I recite The Lord's Prayer. That's infallible. I don't know why—unless it's the humility of the prayer.'"

SELL-OUT OF THE YEAR: Irwin Shaw who recently announced he was burning his anti-war play Bury the Dead because it might help the Communists' "peace program," is now writing the screenplay for Goldwyn's imperialist war film I Want You. . . .

TWO OTHER FILMS AGAINST PEACE: An anti-Communist film, It Can Happen Here (not to be confused with the suppressed anti-fascist film It Can't Happen Here) is announced by Bob Savini, president of Astor Pictures. A three-reeler, written, produced and directed by Myron Fagan, it depicts "the underground fight against communism in Bulgaria." . . . Shooting has ended on the stoopigeon film I Was a Communist for the FBI at Warners. Picture is now being edited by Folmer Blangsted. . . .

JOHN RUSKIN FILM: Christopher Fry, author of The Lady Is Not for Burning is scripting Order of Release, British film based on the love letters exchanged by poet John Ruskin and Effie Grey. . . Maurice Chevalier is returning to Hollywood in July to star in Paramount's A New Kind of Love, produced and directed by Billy Wilder. . . .

WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, February 26, 1951

How They Use It

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

Is the basketball situation being used to try to whip up an anti-Negro atmosphere in our town, or is that just Daily Worker propaganda?

Get this strong whiff of KKK mentality from Friday's column by Joe Williams in the "World-Telegram and Sun."

Writing about the technique of shaving the points,

he mentions just two players. Like this: "One of the LIU traitors, Leroy Smith . . ." and then, "White, another Negro keyman on LIU."

There have been 10 players involved in the Garden scandals this season. They were Byrnes and Poppe of Manhattan; Roman, Roth and Warner of CCNY; White, Smith, Bigos and Gard of LIU; Schaff of

NYU.

THREE of these players are Negroes. SEVEN are white.

But when Mr. Williams of Kentucky writes a column about the "dumpers," he selects just two players to mention by name, Smith and White.

A "traitor," and "another Negro."

Exactly what would you call that? —L.R.

CCNY Raises Garden Roof, Tourney Hope

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

By Lester Rodney

If Asa Bushnell wouldn't mind, CCNY players and fans would prefer that he didn't rule their team out of the National Invitation Tourney "because it is now too weak." That may or may not be, but they'd prefer to have events right down on the Garden floor determine that, not Bushnell's words.

The re-constituted team, playing before the most enthusiastic City crowd since the double tourney win, ran Lafayette into the ground for a 67-48 victory, as Floyd Lane led the scoring with 19 sizzling points.

True, it's a big "if," but IF this team can beat Manhattan and NYU it will wind up the season with seven defeats, which is exactly the

CINCY PLAYER BLAMES GAMBLERS

Cincinnati U. players who were supposed to meet LIU watched the CCNY-Lafayette game from the sideline. They had hoped to impress for a tourney bid. On the "fix" business, guard Jim Cucinotta volunteered, "I don't think it's the fault of the players caught as much as it is the gamblers. These fellows must be under a lot of pressure."

number of defeats San Francisco had last year when it was invited back to defend its tourney title.

The story of Thursday night was more the crowd than the game. The expensive seats were all empty; but both end balconies were jampacked with CCNY students. Three thousand two hundred and ninety one students bought tickets for this game, a bigger total than for the tourney games last year. They were there to defend their school's good name,

This 6-5 young man gave definite signs of development. He handled himself well, rebounded ruggedly, faked nicely, gave off,

It is an understatement to say that the old CCNY spirit is far from crushed!

As for the basketball team without Roman, Warner and Roth—further judgement must wait till the Manhattan game next Thursday. Lafayette was not the most rugged opposition. City started falteringly, trailing 10-4 and 16-9. Then, as Layne gave off sparks, they geared themselves into the new running style and swept ahead to win with ease. Layne was magnificent, both as pivot man at the start and in his old role later when sophomore Ed Chenetz took over underneath.

THE FRESHMAN GAME, the most cheered freshman game in basketball history, saw the St. Johns youngsters beat the City youngsters 65-61. But only after City had given the balcony a thrill by roaring from behind a twenty point deficit to almost catch the tall young Remend. On the agenda for next season are plenty of hot prospects for both teams. The leading scorers in this game were two former teammates from Boys High, a couple of fine looking Negro players, Allen, who scored 18 for City, and Walker, who scored 15 for St. Johns.

Game Guy, The Doc...

By Bill Mardo

THERE'S A STANDING joke around Garden ringside at the Friday fights. It isn't terribly funny but it does serve to prove a point. The "joke" usually comes up for an airing every time a fighter has been cut and bloodied like a stuck pig. Because it's then that Dr. Vincent Nardiello, the Athletic Commission physician stationed at ringside, hurdles the ropes, goes to the wounded battler's corner, makes a great show of professionally peering at the injury, a knowing motion with his hand to the scribes seated around the ropes—and then allows the fight to be continued.

"That Nardiello is a game guy," one of the writers will whisper to a colleague after the medic climbs back into his seat. "Oh, the doc can take all kinds of punishment," the other working pressman will agree.

A human being butchered helplessly, choking on his own blood—but why stop the fight? The heart still beats, there is breath in the body.

LAST FRIDAY'S FIGHT. The Janiro-Pruden bloodbath. My stomach is still turning. Janiro caught a face full of piston jabs in the first frame and before the heat had ended his nose was spilling a tankful of blood. The cleanup job done on him between rounds was futile and temporary. No sooner did Pruden tap Tony's nose in the next round and his face became a veritable Niagara of blood. Tony was spitting and choking and coughing on his claret before the frame came to an end. Nardiello, from his pew under the ropes, remained unmoved.

It wasn't until the same sickening pattern was repeated for a third round that Nardiello bothered rising from his seat, climbed through the ropes and made toward Janiro's corner. Basketball scandal or no, the boys around the ringside were offering all sorts of odds, name your own, that the—doctor, shall we say?—would not stop the fight. No takers, naturally. Fight fans know their Nardiello. This man who takes a healthy paycheck from the State of New York for his services, didn't let the wise money down. He put a napkin under Janiro's nose, removed it, glanced at it, wiped his hands, made with the knowing shrug to the ref and ringsiders (good for television, too), and the fight went on.

And so it went. Janiro must have swallowed a pint of blood between the fourth and seventh rounds. He was nauseous and helpless. This was no ordinary nose bleed. Time and again he removed his mouthpiece because he was damn near choking to death. Those who don't quite share Nardiello's blood lust were screaming for the fight to be stopped.

At the end of the seventh stanza Nardiello hoisted himself out of his seat again for another look at the bloodied battler. I must say this for Nardiello. Within the confines of his rout-

ine he does try to vary the act. Where in the third round he simply stuck a cleanex under Tony's nose, now he added the more professional touch. He put his flashlight under Janiro's ever bleeding nostrils, took a quick look, wiped his hands clean again, and ordered the battler back to battle.

AND SO IT went to the bitter end. I hate to write a trite and unscientific observation such as "nothing ever changes." But in the house where live the hypocrites and the cheats and the political appointees little does change. As you readers must know, I laid off the sports beat these past few months. Coming back to the working press section it is as if one had never left. The money stink of commercial sport is still there. And in boxing, like nowhere else, does the callous brutality of it hit you smack between the eyes.

One of the last times I covered the fights I saw Nardiello let Lavern Roach go to his death. It's interesting. Before that tragic bout, the young Texan had tried to beg off, complaining of a nose injury suffered in training which he felt would hamper his breathing if he went through with the fight against hard-hitting Georgie Small. Nardiello's pre-bout examination declared Roach's opinion at variance with the medical science Nardiello practices. And so it came about that a combination of things, Roach's inability to function properly, a blood flow from a bad nose and mouth cut which was choking him, Nardiello's refusal to halt a maddeningly one-sided bout, plus the money-saving papier mache like canvas covering most ring floors, resulted in a fatal head concussion when the semi-conscious fighter was felled in the 10th round, his head hitting the St. Nick's floor boards with an impact from which he never regained consciousness.

IN JANIRO'S DRESSING ROOM the other night Nardiello made his grand entrance after the bloodbath.

"What was wrong with the nose, Doc, how come the blood flow couldn't be stopped?"

"Oh, he had a broken blood vessel. A fracture of the cartilage. We knew that from the first round on."

"Uh—would you say it was something like the nose injury Roach had the night he was killed?"

"Roach? Yes, yes. The very same thing."

My hands get cold just writing this.

May I make a suggestion in closing?

Nardiello for President.

2000 LIU Students Ask Reinstatement of Stars

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker.)

Two thousand Long Island University students demonstrated Friday afternoon for the resumption of a sports program and the immediate reinstatement as students of the three suspended basketball stars, Sherman White, Leroy Smith and Adolph Bigos. Petitions with the two demands will be forwarded on Monday to Dean Metcalfe.

Coach Claire Bee came out to address the students and was wildly cheered when he said, "I know we will come back stronger than ever."

A cruising police car trying to clear the street was roundly booed. There were loud shouts of "Why doesn't Hogan investigate you guys!"

The LIU student movement for the reinstatement of the players follows a similar sweeping movement on the CCNY campus.